THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—No. 124. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

TERRIFIC GALE.

The Atlantic in a Rage—Disaster to the Steamship William Penn.

The steamship William Penn, from London and Havre to New York, with five hundred passengers on board, arrived in port on Saturday, says the N. Y. *Herald* of yesterday, after a very trying voyage of seventeen days from Havre and twenty-one from London. She encountered a terrific storm in mid-ocean, which lasted for several days, doing alarming damage to the saloon cabins, and fatally injuring the boatswain of the ship. The crew behaved with great coolness and fortitude, and the Captain stood to his post unremittingly through the whole of the severe ordeal.

On Tuesday, the 10th of November, a storm of wind, with rain, set in from the northeast. During the whole of the day the storm steadily increased in violence; but the ship was kept on her course under the most of her sails and the full power of her screw, and, except the occasional tremendous plungings and rollings of the ship as she yielded to the force of the surging waves, she bounded merrily along with everything snug and all on board comparatively comfortable, but with more or less of apprehension as to what the night might bring.

It was hoped that the storm might somewhat abate at sundown; but they were disappointed, and the night closed in, adding its thick darkness to already existing terrors. The officers and crew were all on duty, while in the first and second cabin saloons—the former situated midships and the latter quite aft—subdued conversation among men, with sighs that bespoke the anguish of fear with a few of the women and children; and thus the night wore on till 11, when all retired to their staterooms in the cabins below.

Below these still were the 432 steerage passengers, that all the day and night had been kept there owing to the impossibility of moving safely on deck, amid the ceaseless ragings of the storm.

At about 6 A. M. on the 12th, and before the passengers had left their berths, those of the first cabin were aroused from their vigils by a tremendous crash on the starboard side of the ship and the rush of waters upon them. All, of course, was consternation and dismay until the extent of the injury or danger could be distinctly ascertained. They had shipped a heavy sea that stove in about ten feet of the dining saloon above, and the water flooding the floor, was making its way through the opening for ventilation and light to the cabin below. The cabin being a water-tight compartment of iron all around, except the companionway or staircase, and where the water had gained entrance, it could not pass lower down into the ship or make its egress from the cabin. The only way to dispose of it was by a line of buckets up and down the companion way, and until this was done the water occupied the entire floor of the cabin of thirty-four state rooms and a ladies' saloon to a depth of from one to three feet, while the rolling of the ship would alternately throw up the water on either side to a much greater depth. Only strong men could stand up against this sway and current of water, so that all the women and children were obliged to take position in the upper berths until the water, in part at least, could be removed. As soon as men could do this it was done, and battens were nailed over the openings through which the water had entered.

It was the intention speedily to remove the water from the cabin, rendering it fit for immediate reoccupation; but before this could possibly be done, and the storm still raging with unabated fury, a little before 9 A. M. another tremendous sea broke over the ship's side at precisely the same place as before. This time nearly ten yards in length of the saloon's side was smashed in. There was a crash of timbers, tables, and crockery, and a momentary smothering of steam and flying ashes from the glowing stove as it went whirling from the saloon down amidst the debris into not less than three feet of water, which now covered the floor, and which, with every roll of the ship, was surging into the cabin below. And now, as the cabin was deluged with a greater flood than before, another and a greater terror was presented to its occupants, and despair with some had taken the place of fear. The water was several feet deeper than before. The necessity was now presented of removing the women and children through the flood of waters up the companionway and along the deck of the ship to the aft or second cabin saloon. The strong men of the ship had this duty to perform, for few others could stand upon the slippery footing.

The first to leave the flooded cabin with his wife was George E. Algar. He got to the foot of the stairway, holding to the hand rail, neck deep in water, with his wife upon his back, clinging to his neck. At the next roll of the ship they were out of the water and had gained the deck. At this moment there were those who, having no one to care for but themselves, seemed all the more anxious to be conveyed to a place of safety, whilst others, full of true heroism, would not go until the more helpless were assisted out. This trait was particularly shown in the mother of nine little children; she would not go and leave her children behind; they could not go together, for each must be carried singly. At last, when nearly all others had gone, the mother consented to go if she could take her youngest with her, and upon the promise of another noble-hearted woman, Miss Hannah Stevens, that she would remain with the other children till the last had left the cabin, having reached the aft saloon with her youngest child, she took her station at the open door and there stood counting her children—one, two, three—as one by one they arrived, until seven of the nine had been counted in, but seeing nothing of the other two, cried out, as if in bitter agony, "But where, oh, where are the twins!" In a moment more and the twins and their old grandmother, with the big-hearted woman who had stood by them to the last, were all in, when the door was momentarily closed. And now of those who needed assistance the blind man and his wife were yet behind, not that he felt neglected, but he would not claim nor would he receive assistance until all more helpless than himself had been assisted out. He was the last to leave the flooded cabin.

Early on the morning of the shipping of the first sea, when the ship was rolling fearfully, a lady sent one of the stewards in urgent haste to Captain Billinge, then on deck, desiring his immediate presence at her stateroom. He came at once, because it was at the request of a lady.

"I am a spiritualist, Captain Billinge," said the lady. "I have had a revelation from a spirit friend, who says, 'when signs arise, lighten the ship;' in other words, you must throw your cargo overboard to save the ship." The captain inquires, "Who is the spirit that proffers this advice? Was he a seaman?" "I must not tell you, captain, who he was; but it is none the less true, you must throw your cargo overboard—you must lighten the ship." "And is this all for which you called me from my post of duty?" asked the captain. "Yes, captain." "Then," said the captain, "tell your spirit friend that I say he is a fool." There was no further conversation on the subject and no cargo thrown overboard.

In the second cabin was another lady, an ancient maiden, who from the very commencement of the storm was sure all were to be lost, and every roll of the good ship only served to convince her of its certainty; so she prepared for the event. First she put on her best silk bonnet, gathered up quite a package of her best apparel, filled a bag with other fine things and hung it on her arm, and in one of her capacious pockets a half dozen small articles of table crockery, and finally, taking her umbrella in hand, sat anxiously waiting the sinking of the ship. On being asked what she intended doing with her umbrella at the bottom of the sea, she said it was her intention to wade out if she had to go alone, and she might want it.

At about 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, two hours after the second sea was shipped, another came upon them at the port side, and, rushing aft, struck the second cabin saloon with great force, but doing no injury. On the inside of this saloon were both the first and second cabin passengers, ranged along on both sides of narrow tables that were bolted to the floor. There they sat, with arms stretched across the tables, holding to the opposite side, and thus supporting themselves against the action of the terrible and ceaseless rollings of the ship. About noon they had a gleam of sunshine that at fitful intervals reappeared till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind, the rain, the storm-cloud, and the hail had greatly lessened. At 8 o'clock in the evening the wind had nearly ceased, and a beautiful night of starlight succeeded.

A FAST PEER.

The Extravagance and Public Gambling of the Late Marquis of Hastings.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 11.

"The Earl's year" has reached a sad climax in the death of its leading actor. The spider and the fly drama is ended. That poor coroneted youth who had crowded into six years more Corinthian excitement, and weightier turf cares, than many "fast men" know in a lifetime, has laid down his weary load. He was only twenty-six in July, and he had flittered away two fine family estates. Betting is said to be the touchstone of the Englishman's sincerity, but with the Marquis a craving for the odds had really become a disease. He worshipped chance with all the ardor of a fanatic. His wits were, he considered, worth to him in the betting ring at least £20,000 a year, and he sometimes threaded his way through the mazes of trials and public running with all the sagacity of a wizard. His public *coups* were often so brilliant, that it was hardly to be wondered at that he believed in his own destiny and his power to break the ring. He cared little whether the draining or other improvements on his Donington estate were stopped, if he only got fresh supplies for another Newmarket campaign. The ring, on the other hand, had marked him for their own, and never left him. They would cluster beneath the Jockey Club balcony at Epsom, holding up their hands to claim his attention, and catching at his replies like a flock of hungry hawks. There he would stand smiling at the wild tumult below, wearing his hat jauntily on one side, a red flower in his button-hole, and his colors round his neck, and cool and calm while "the talent" made his horse a "hot favorite" at once, and a few slipped back to the ring to follow his lead. For a time he was a perfect Cocker; but he fell at last in the unequal strife, and the men who had "drawn" him most copiously were among those who set their faces most sternly against him when he wished to see the Heath once again.

The Marquis' taste for the turf was not an hereditary one. His father's heart was with the hound and horn. He loved to halloo "the red rascal" over the rides far better than watching the Leger horses close up round the Red-house turn. The men of the Midlands will speak of him as quite a representative sportsman with Will Goodall and the "Sir Harry" whom they lost so early. He would hardly have stepped aside to see a race; but a scarcity of foxes in Charnwood Forest, or finding himself above twelve stone on the scales, would have sorely vexed his soul. His son cared for none of these things. Still he could not bear to see the Quorn without a master, and he stepped boldly into the breach when Mr. Clowes resigned in '66. He wore the horn at his saddle bow for conformity's sake, but he never blew it, and he let the field go its own way, and hunted the country on no system. A bit of a gallop, a check, and then trotting off to sift a favorite gorse for a fresh fox, jumped much more with his humor than an old-fashioned hunting-run, where hounds had to puzzle it out. Often, when his hounds had to reach the meet, ten or twelve miles away, he was hardly out of bed, and he would turn up "on wheels," and occasionally from London by special train, and give Wilson the word to draw when half the field had gone home. No wonder that caricatures were drawn, and squibs flew gaily about, and that even Leicestershire said it would rather be bled in the purse-vein than have the country hunted gratis in such fashion. Satirical verses failed to sour him. He took the sting out of their tail by reprinting them at his own private press, and posted them far and wide. On the last day of his mastership he slipped quietly away to the station, and when they looked for him to give him a parting cheer he had been gone well-nigh an hour.

The honor of being "the man who belongs to the Duke, or the Earl, or Little Lecturer," was no burden to him. He took quite naturally to the turf from the first, enfolded under the wing of Danebury. In 1862 not six people at Newmarket knew who the slim lad was on the grey cob; but the ring soon saw that he was a veritable Hampshire ambassador when he put down the money so unflinchingly on a Danebury pot. To John Day's suggestion that in his position he was morally bound to have a nice yearling or two of his own, he lent no ungracious ear. When the rivalry round the Hampton court and Middle park rings almost foamed into madness, and 2500 guineas and 2000 guineas were among the yearling prices of one afternoon, he was never tempted beyond 1650 guineas for King Charles and 1500 guineas for Robespierre. The former would have been dear at 50 guineas, and the latter won well in the colors of another. His two best horses, the Duke (500 guineas) and the Earl (450 guineas) were among his cheapest purchases. The late Alfred Day first wore his colors on Garotter in the Althrop Park stakes at Northampton, and Sam Rogers won a maiden plate on that colt a few weeks afterwards. The first great victory for the "red and white hoops" was the Cambridgeshire of 1864, with Ackworth, which had been esteemed a dear two thousand purchase. Gradually his stable swelled to upwards of thirty, and about £70,000 were the spoils of six seasons. Catalogue was a great pet of his lordship's, and he did not care how much he backed her for in selling sweepstakes, and how dearly he redeemed her. A cycle of barrenness followed one of profusion, and Mr. Padwick graciously allowed him, in 1865, to have Kangaroo at, it was said, £12,000, and he never won as many halfpence, while The Duke was useless, from influenza, till halt the season was over. In 1866, which produced him a One Thousand Guinea winner in Repulse, and a Goodwood Cup one in The Duke, the stable was once more at a dead lock for a Cesarewitch horse, but Little Lecturer, a foal from the Stedmere sale, carried 7 stone 3 lbs., and won, it was said, £40,000 for the Donnington party.

A winter's reflection convinced his lordship that Hermit could never win the Derby, and £103,000 was the price he paid for his thoughts. People were once wont to tell, almost below their breath, that "Davis, the Leviathan," had been known to pay away £60,000 on the Derby. The present age is capable of greater efforts, as before the Monday the bankers and solicitors had consulted, and the whole of the Marquis' losings were found for him. Thus the panic was averted from "the corner," but the fair lands of Loudoun passed from his hand. At Ascot his lucky star rose once more. Lady Elizabeth and Lecturer were both in form, and his lordship kept backing them, and piling on the winnings again, by a sort of geometric progression, gambling till he had won nearly half "his sin again." It was now the turn for reverses. His lordship rather fancied The Earl, but the stable overruled him in favor of Lady Elizabeth. The flying filly came back with a sadly chequered fame, a bad fifth for the Middle Park Plate, and yet the victress is one of the most wonderful of modern matches at 9 pound, with the three-year old Julius.

The Marquis had now fallen back again to nearly the same "agony point" in finance as when he saw the "all-rose" handed home for the Derby. A weary winter followed, and he was so driven from pillar to post by money troubles and turf creditors that he lost his interest in turf matters and his head for calculations with it. The irritable Lady Elizabeth wasted to a shadow in her training; and how the Earl was scratched, and then became the hero of the Parisians and the Ascot visitors, and how the few words that were dropped at York proved the precursor of his Leger doom, are all dark passages of turf politics, and not easily forgotten. We saw the last of the Earl when he was bought in as stout as a burgomaster for 3900 guineas at Tattersall's, and then he departed to Findon with a leg, upon whose chances of standing a preparation each man seemed to offer with his fellow.

The late Marquis had been abroad all the summer in his yacht, but no northern breezes could fan him back to health. He came to Doncaster, from Norway, on crutches, and looking very ill and nervous, and well he might, as, instead of having a St. Leger winner, he had only the lean comfort of a veterinary certificate from Mr. Mayor. At the 1st of October he was on Newmarket Heath in a basket carriage, which he only quitted to say a word to the pretty Athena, "which once was mare of mine," when she was led back a winner. As at Doncaster, he did not go beyond "a pony" or two. "Mind I'm to have this paid," said the ring man when he booked it to him, and after that week they saw him no more. Nearly seven seasons had passed by since he first came a lad of nineteen fresh from Eton to Newmarket, and he left it a shattered man, only to die. He spent some time at Folkestone, and visited town for a few days before he set out for a winter sojourn with his wife on the Nile. Some few friends dared to hope that he might come back a new man, and live quietly in his old country home, and train the foals by the Duke. It was not to be. "All the wheels were down," and now the fourth and the last Marquis of Hastings only lives in race-course story.

PUNGENT.

An Irate Judge Delivers a Spicy Charge to a Grand Jury.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York, yesterday, Judge Barnard addressed the Grand Judge as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—I deem it not inappropriate at the present time to call your attention to three or four subjects that, in my judgment, the Grand Jury should look into. First, in regard to alleged frauds at elections; second, in regard to the alleged corruptions of the judiciary here; third, as to the action of certain newspapers in New York in perpetrating daily and hourly libels. I had intended, gentlemen, at the commencement of this term, to have gone over many of these subjects more fully than I can now; but I am led to-day not to delay it any longer in consequence of the annoyance I am subjected to by newspapers and letter-writers, not borne out, of all sorts of vilifications and abuses for offenses of which I certainly know nothing, and see if the writers of some of these articles cannot be made to come before you and substantiate some among the many of the different allegations that they have made against the judge that now addresses you. In to-day's *Tribune* and to-day's *Times*, along with articles in the Jersey papers and elsewhere, are charges of the most atrocious character made against corruptions in interfering with the duties of electors, and charging the Judge with being in a combination in Wall street. Now, it is unnecessary for me to say to you that he never bought or sold or owned a share of stock in his life, and as for the large fortune of $5,000,000, which one of the papers charges him with being possessed of, he has not now, nor did he ever have, belonging to him, separate from his wife, a single dollar's worth of property, and is to-day dependent upon his salary as a Judge and the charity of his wife, and why these particular and atrocious charges at this particular time should be made with such boldness and audacity, is a matter I hope you, as Grand Jurors, whose duty it is, will look into, so that if you find them to be substantial, or even a suspicion that they are true, that you will give the Judge a chance to resign. For infamy means one thing, and it ought to be ferreted out; and if a man as a newspaper editor will sit down deliberately and make a charge without any proof, let us see whether the rigor and terror of the law will not stop this thing in future. For eleven years this Judge has submitted to it without any notice, and now, having arrived at a period of life when his usefulness is impaired by such charges, he deems it his duty, and yours, gentlemen, to look into the matter whenever you have leisure, and say whether a combination of thieves, scoundrels, and rascals, who have infested Wall street and Broad street for years, and now quarrelling among themselves, shall be permitted to turn around and endeavor to hide their own tracks by abuse and vilification of the Judge.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Alabama Claims, and How Lord Stanley Has Cajoled Our Minister.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes relative to the Alabama claims' settlement. Said Lord Stanley:—

"I have never concealed my opinion that the American claimants, or some of them at least, under the reference proposed by us, were very likely to make out their case and to get their money."

If there be any doubt about the meaning of these words, there is a comment upon them and an interpretation of them in the speech of Mr. John Stuart Mill, on the same evening, Mr. Mill said:—

"I cordially welcome the hints thrown out by the noble Lord as to the probability of settling this question in some other way than by arbitration. Indeed, I do not see for what arbitration is specially required. I believe that there are few in this country at present who are disposed to deny that we owe reparation in some sort or degree to the United States. It is quite clear that the noble Lord (Stanley) is of this opinion. This, therefore, is not a case in which arbitration is wanted. If we owe anything, we must pay it, and what we want is some one to say not whether we ought to pay, but how much; and this would be the best decided, not by arbitration, but by a mixed commission.

Is not that plain? But it is followed by a declaration if possible still plainer. Mr. Mill went on to say:—

"If negotiations were reopened on the basis of an admission that we owed them reparation, and that the object was merely to ascertain the amount, I cannot believe that there would be any considerable difficulty in arriving at a settlement without going beyond the two disputants."

That is Mr. Mill's exposition of Lord Stanley's meaning—immediate, complete, and decisive. It was spoken in Lord Stanley's presence, and whoever knows anything of the usages of the House knows that if he had been misrepresented by Mr. Mill, the correction would have been made on the spot. But there could be no correction. It was what Lord Stanley then meant. He was at that time ready to concede the liability of England for the Alabama claims, and go into a commission to determine only the amount. Mr. Johnson's diplomacy has brought about a withdrawal of that concession, and a reference of the question of original liability to an arbitrator surrounded by English influences. Whether Lord Stanley had ever conceded it or not, the point is one on which the American people long since made up their mind. The first step to a closing of the Alabama quarrel is a frank admission by the English Government of their liability for the Alabama damages. That made, the question of amount and proof may readily be submitted to arbitration. Of course, Mr. Johnson does not understand the feeling and determination of the American people on this point any better than he does in the matter of his associations with Roebuck and Laird. How should he? He represents Maryland and the Confederacy.

It would be laughable if it were not pitiable to see the efforts of Mr. Johnson to escape the force of the criticism on his friendship with Laird and Roebuck. He cannot conceive that people at home should think it anything but an honor for their Minister to be admitted into such society. He believes they are dissatisfied because they suspect the sincerity of Mr. Laird, or at most because of some sinister influence upon his negotiations. In his speech to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Johnson says:—"I have been somewhat criticised both here and at home for the manner in which I have met and returned the civilities with which I have been honored (!), but when the critics find that the civilities exhibited towards me, and the return which I have made to them, have not injuriously affected the negotiations which have been conducted between your noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs and myself, they will be satisfied that the one was as sincerely offered as I know that the other was sincerely reciprocated." In the sham speech sent by Mr. Johnson to the *Times* as an "authentic copy"—copy of what?—his statement is even more base: "Those who may in either country have criticised the conduct I have pursued in return for the civilities offered me, would not have done so if they had not forgotten that it was my duty to remove prejudices and enmities." That is Mr. Reverdy Johnson's sober second thought, sent to the *Times* two days after he had tasted the Lord Mayor's cup. He was sent here to remove the prejudices of Mr. Laird! I should think even Andrew Johnson would begin to wince when he sees his appointed Minister go down on his knees to that pirate-building enemy of his country.

I do not for a moment imagine that the abject and stupid diplomacy of this mock-minister will be ratified at home. The echo of the Liverpool dinner—which Mr. Gladstone, with his usual maladroitness in American topics, anticipated—has come back to us. It is such advice as reaches even Mr. Reverdy Johnson's ears, and, dull as he is, he feels that there is indignation enough to endanger the success of his negotiations. The sound common sense of the people perceives that a Minister who has no idea of national honor is incapable of settling a question with which national honor has more to do than dollars and cents. The English may well lavish flatteries on this weak old man. Till he came they had no hope of settling the Alabama business without a humiliating admission of their guilt, and their complete responsibility. He steps in to relieve them from the shame, to put them on a level with the nation whom they wronged, and to send both parties on equal terms before an arbitrator who may decide that England is not liable for claims which her Foreign Minister has once admitted.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

An Important Order from General O. O. Howard.

The following order by General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is made public:—

WAR DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868.—In compliance with the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, the operations of this bureau, excepting the educational department and the collection and payment of moneys due soldiers and sailors and their heirs, from the Government on account of military services, will be discontinued on the 31st day of December next.

All officers of the military service will be relieved and citizen agents discharged, to take effect on that date, except such as may hereafter be designated to be retained in the educational department, and for the collection and payment of bounties and pensions.

All property pertaining to this bureau, which may not be required in the educational department, or as office furniture for the use of disbursing agents, will be turned over to the disbursing officer of the State in which it is held, who will sell the same in accordance with the regulations governing the sale of public property, upon the order of the Commissioner.

Property belonging to the Quartermaster's or other supply department of the army will be turned over to the department to which it belongs. Inventories, in duplicate of all property to be sold or turned in, will be sent to this office.

Assistant Commissioners will at once cause to be sold by the disbursing officer, at public auction, all 'Confederate States" property in their respective States held by this Bureau. The proceeds of the sale of the same will be turned over to the chief disbursing officer in this city. Should any portion of said property remain unsold on the 31st day of December, the same will be reported to the Commissioner. This report will embrace a brief description of the property, with its estimated value.

All books and records, except those relating to the educational work and the payment of bounties, will be carefully packed and sent by express to the Commissioner in this city; invoices of the same will be sent by mail.

The order then states that an organization for the Educational Department, and Collection and Payment of Bounties, consisting of assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; three assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks, will be allowed in the following States:—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia.

Assistant commissioners will, as soon as practicable, send to the Commissioner lists of officers and agents they desire retained in their respective States as assistant superintendents of schools, and agents for the payment of bounties, as allowed in the organizations stated above. Officers and agents familiar with the duties are to be preferred. In some cases the number of officers may be reduced by one agent's performing both the duties of assistant superintendent of schools and disbursing agent.

Disbursing officers will at once settle all accounts due from the Bureau in their respective States. In cases requiring the approval of the Commissioner, or where there is any doubt as to the validity of the claim, or of the authority to pay the same, they will be immediately referred to this office. They will see that no legal or just claims are left unsettled. They will be prepared to turn over all public funds to the chief disbursing officer when the general operations of the Bureau are withdrawn, on the 31st of December next. O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

CUBA.

A Letter from Captain-General Lersundi.

The following extract from a letter from the Captain-General of Cuba to a gentleman in New York city is published by permission:—

* * * In the name of my nation and of its Government I have to tender the most sincere thanks, and beg to express the security with which I anticipate the practical continuation of your good determinations, and I will leave no means untried to prove to the great American nation the gratitude awakened in the Spanish character for the noble manner in which it has strengthened the bonds uniting both countries by impeding adventurers and piratical expeditions against this island. The high principles which govern the relations of civilized countries to which I have done homage recently by expelling from this island General Santa Anna, when informed of his conspiracy against the Government of Mexico, although not in diplomatic relations with that Republic, are respected now, as they always have been, by the Government of the United States. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge it thus, and I shall feel it an honor if able to contribute to the justice due that great nation in the pages of history, and also to the blessings which men of all nations call down upon it.

I take advantage of this opportunity to offer you the sympathy, appreciation, and consideration with which I subscribe myself your obedient servant, FRANCISCO LERSUNDI,
HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1868.

—Bismark's estate covers 16,000 acres.

—Henry A. Wise is writing his autobiography.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Claims—How they are Nearing Adjudication—Gen. Butler's Illness—Murder of a Noted Journalist.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims Negotiations—Secretary Seward Makes a Denial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—With reference to the telegram sent from this city yesterday to the New York *Post* and other afternoon papers, setting forth that despatches had been received by the State Department giving a full account of the complete settlement of the Alabama claims, Secretary Seward authorizes the following contradiction:—"The despatch in question is entirely incorrect." Mr. Johnson, our Minister to the Court of St. James, only reports progress in his late despatches to the State Department.

The question of the peaceful adjustment of the Alabama claims is approaching settlement, and all things look favorable, but there has been no definite conclusion reached upon any important point, and up to this time Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley have not even settled so far as an agreement upon the protocol. There has been a good deal of correspondence between our Minister and the British Foreign Secretary, and a very friendly feeling pervades all this correspondence, but the only important fact yet developed is that the prospect for an amicable settlement is favorable.

It will not be wise for the papers in this country to rely upon and publish all rumors which leak out from the British Foreign Office, and are sent abroad through the columns of London journals as truth. Mr. Johnson has not been authorized from the State Department to vary in any particular from the instructions given to him on the eve of his departure to assume the duties of his official position at the Court of her Britannic Majesty.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

Quotations of Last Evening.

LONDON, Nov. 23—P. M.—The Money Market continues quiet. Consols, 94¼ for money and account United States Five-twenties quiet at 74¾. Stocks steady. Illinois Central 96; Erie flat at 28¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 23.—United States Five-twenties 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—P. M.—Cotton opened firmer, but not higher. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to November 13, since the last report, are 5000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 23—P. M.—Sugar on the spot dull, and afloat declining.

LONDON, Nov. 23—P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western 39¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—P. M.—Cotton buoyant. Uplands on the spot 11¼d., and to arrive 10½@11¼d. Orleans 11¼@11⅝d. The sales to-day reached 20,000 bales. Cotton at Havre is firmer at 138f. on the spot, and 123f. to arrive and afloat.

Murder of an Editor.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—H. Rives Pollard, editor of the *Southern Opinion*, was shot and killed this morning, at 10 o'clock, while passing near his office, by James Grant. The cause of the shooting was a publication in the *Opinion* reflecting on his character of a member of Grant's family.

General Butler's Illness.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 24.—General Butler is not as ill as represented by the Boston papers of yesterday; and although he is very hoarse and cannot speak loud, he is not confined to his bed.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"There is a return of steadiness and buoyancy to the Stock Market as a consequence of the elimination of Erie. Prices yesterday maintained an equanimity in face of easy money which is an unmistakable sign that a healthier tone had been imparted to business by the disastrous effects of the wild speculation prevailing within the past two months. Transactions to-day were cautious yet active, but without enthusiasm. The question of striking the stock of the Erie Railway Company from the stock list came before the respective committees of each Board, but was postponed to Wednesday next for further consideration. The petition is still in circulation and has received a large addition of signatures. It is also suggested to have the stocks of other corporations likewise registered as a condition to their continuance on the stock list. The legal proceedings in the Erie case create a great deal of interest, and a rumor is afloat to-night that the clique are conveying their papers and effects across the river to Jersey City. The clique was almost neglected to-day. The few transactions in it took place between 40½ and 42½. The demonstrations against other stocks by the clique have fallen through. When it became known that they were almost without money, and were unable to dispose of the load of Erie in their tin boxes, the street was quick to perceive that they were powerless to make any new movement, and consequently abandoned these stocks which were supposed to be on the programme for a 'corner.' The favorable condition of the money market, as shown by the bank statement, is stimulating speculation, and a 'bull' market for stocks is prophesied. As yet this feeling is not without restraint, and in the rise in stocks yesterday is not commensurate with the ease in money. The business at all the boards was well distributed over the general list. N. W. York Central was perhaps the most active. Pacific Mail rose as high as 115 on the strength of a report of a regular dividend hereafter. It declined later in the day to 116¾. Hudson River was a favorite and was quoted as high as 125. St. Paul emerged from the comparative obscurity to which it was relegated, and rallied several per cent. Fort Wayne assumed something of its old respectability, and was quoted over 110 after the boards. Ohio and Mississippi went over 31, while Rock Island, which was pushed because it was said the clique were going to take hold of it, receded to 105¾@107. The Northwestern stocks were steady. Express stocks recovered from the depression of Saturday night as a consequence of the withdrawal of the 'bear' influence then at work. A meeting of the various companies was held to-day, but nothing further done towards an adjustment of their rival interests. Cumberland, which quietly progressed during the recent excitement, is now quoted about 40."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1868.

There is no material changes to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges from 7@10 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. 106¼ was bid for 10-40s; 115¼ for 6s of 1881; 112⅜ for '62 5-20s; 107⅜ for '64 5-20s; 108¼ for '65 5-20s; 110½ for July '65 5-20s; and 110⅜ for '67 5-20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 102½, a decline of ½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 128½, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; Reading at 49¼@49¾, a slight advance; and Minehill at 58, no change. 45½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 9½ for Catawissa common; and 30½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. 49 was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chestnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 10¼ for Hestonville; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 60; and Penn Township at 57, no change; 239 was bid for North America; 168 for Philadelphia; 31½ for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 42 for Consolidation; and 65 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28½@28¾, no change; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 31, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 20 for preferred do.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	102⅞	5 sh Leh Nav	28
4500 do. New	102⅞	100 do	28⅜
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	74	100 do	28⅛
2 sh C & A	128¼	100 do	28⅜
14 sh Girard Bk	60	3 sh Reading	49⅜
26 sh Minehill	58	100 do	49⅝
10 sh Penn Nat Bk	87	100 do	49⅜
1 sh Penna R	54⅛	100 do	49⅜
24 do	54⅛	300 sh St Nich Coal	⅞
100 sh Wy'g Val	31	20 sh Clinton Coal	⅞

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 36 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅜	11·44 A. M.	134⅜
11·09 "	134⅜	11·45 "	134⅜
11·25 "	134⅜	12·24 P. M.	134⅜
11·31 "	134⅜		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@115⅝; old 5-20s, do., 112⅞@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅛@108; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1867, 110⅛@111⅛; do., 1868, 110⅛@111⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. Gold, 134⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1862, 113⅞@113⅞; do., 1864, 107⅜@108; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1867, 110⅛@111; 1868, 110⅛@111⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·20. Gold, 134⅛@135.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, connecting San Francisco and the Pacific Coast with the Atlantic lines, now nearly completed, and doing a large and remunerative way business, must speedily become one of the most important and valuable lines of through traffic on the Continent.

The first mortgage bonds issued thereon, having a lien superior to that of the United States, are now widely known and esteemed as among the safest, best, and most profitable corporate securities for investment. A limited quantity will be sold at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. Principal and six per cent. interest payable in gold. Government bonds received in exchange at full market rates, allowing the difference in cash.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 24.—The Flour Market is firm and for good family grades there is a fair home consumptive inquiry, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. About 500 barrels were taken at $5·50@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8·25 for spring wheat extra family; $8·75@10·75 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7·25@7·50 ₰ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat, but other descriptions are neglected; sales of 1000 bushels red at $2@2·10, and 3000 bushels amber at $2·15. Rye may be quoted at $1·50@1·55 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·20, and old yellow at $1·23@1·25. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 68@70c.

No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 ₰ ton.

Whisky is selling at $1·05@1·08 ₰ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 11 A. M.....52 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Famia, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, Portland, Hammett & Pettit.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Chase, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Providence, John R. White & Son.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr M. Reinhart, Haud, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nuting.
Schr S. Washburne, Cummings, Taunton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, from Bridgeport.
Schr A. J. Bentley, Burwell, from New York.
Schr Edw. Wooten, Young, from New York.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Bartlett, from N. Haven.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 23—Ship W. H. Moody, for Cork; barque Stella Lodge, for do; and brig Wm. Welsh, for Bordeaux, went to sea 20th inst. Ship John Barbour, for Antwerp; barques James Campbell, for Havre; Scud, for Marseilles; and schr Thomas Holcomb, for Matanzas, went to sea this morning, all from Philadelphia.

During the gale on the night of the 20th inst., schr W. & B. Douglass, from Middletown, with granite for Philadelphia, ran on the Breakwater, and will be a total loss, except some sails and rigging; crew saved. Same night, schr Henry Parker, from Alexandria for New Haven, parted one of her chains, and dragged on the bar opposite this place, where she remains light, and will be got off in a few days if the weather is moderate.

Schr Oliver Ames, from Alexandria for Providence, was struck by lightning which passed in to the cabin and injured both the captain's feet (he was sitting with his feet against the stove); the vessel apparently received no serious injury, and proceeded on her voyage this morning, after medical assistance was rendered the captain.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Ship Germania, from Antwerp; schrs Snowflake

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Civil Tenure-of-Office Bill.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Civil Tenure-of-Office bill accomplishes one reform. It is that the tenure of public office shall be measured by the efficiency of the officer. It prevents a President like Mr. Johnson from dismissing men who have spent years in the service of the Government, merely to gratify a political passion. But while the power of removal is so strictly guarded, it seems that there should also be qualifications as to the power of appointment. The high officers of the Government should depend simply upon the expression of Executive pleasure. The President must select his advisers and principal assistants in all departments from his own knowledge of their character, and not from any written qualifications. But in all the departments of the Government there should be as much care taken in making appointments as there is in the army and the navy. With very few exceptions, we take our military and naval officers from schools where they are carefully educated at the Government expense; and during the war we found our account in it. It requires ability and experience to faithfully perform the services required in other departments of the Government, and we trust to see a bill passed which will enable the President to select for foreign representatives, clerks in Departments, postmasters, and a multitude of appointments where skill and education are required, men who have been properly trained, and whose only claim will be their merit. Any measure which will secure this principle, namely, personal efficiency as the test of appointment, will be wise legislation.

Election Frauds.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Have the Committee engaged in investigating frauds in the recent election obtained any clue to the mysterious partnership established between Tweed, Sweeny, and Barnard, Sachems of Tammany Hall, on the one hand, and Jay Gould, Tweed, and Sweeny, controlling Directors of the Erie Railroad, on the other? Is is true that the Erie Company, through the influence of Directors Sweeny and Tweed, "located" fourteen thousand "voters" armed with Judge Barnard's naturalization papers along the line of the Erie road, to carry New York for Hoffman, while by the same agency four thousand votes were added to the Democratic strength in New Jersey? And if this be true, does it form any reason why Judge Barnard issues injunctions restraining certain Erie stockholders from suing or applying to any Courts or Judges for redress against alleged fraudulent over-issues of Erie stock by Jay Gould, Tweed, Sweeny & Co.? And if these facts have an umbilical connection, is there any assignable limit to the amount of new stock which Jay Gould may issue, the extent to which he may impoverish all stockholders not in his "ring," or the profits which he may divide between himself and his confederates? And if there is no limit to the fortune he can thus amass, is it to be supposed that he does not share his prosperity with those whose judicial aid renders him so prosperous? And if not, which pays best—to be a Sachem in Tammany Hall, a preferred suitor in Judge Barnard's Court, or to issue injunctions in Erie?

Appointments to Office.

From the N. Y. Times.

We do not propose to advise General Grant how to make appointments to the forty thousand offices he will be expected to fill as soon as he becomes President, partly because he has not asked our advice, from which we infer that he does not want it, and partly because we do not suppose he would take it even if we should thrust it upon him. But we venture to submit to our readers a few suggestions on the subject, so that they may not be taken by surprise if they should find them substantially acted on when the administration passes into General Grant's hands.

I. All the offices of the country are filled now. Where they prove to be well filled—where the new President finds that the incumbents are honest, faithful, and efficient officers, and not offensively obnoxious as politicians—it strikes us that it would be wise to let them alone. The country will thus have the benefit of the experience they have acquired in the discharge of their duties, and the Treasury will be saved from the new swarm of hungry office-seekers who are awaiting their turn.

II. The President will find himself surrounded by an army of persons who will claim the right of telling him whom he may appoint and whom he must not. At the head of the host will be the members of Congress, who will begin by demanding, as their *rights*, this control of his appointments. It would be wise, we think, for the new President to begin by denying this right *in toto*, and by refusing, in the most positive manner, thus to surrender the appointing power into other hands.

This claim of Congressmen to dictate the President's appointees, each for his own district, is comparatively modern; but it has come to be very peremptory and absolute. No one thing, probably, decided so many votes in the House in favor of impeachment as President Johnson's refusal to permit members to make his appointments for him. That is the way in which every member expects to pay off his obligations to those who were most active, devoted, and effective in securing his election. The Presidential patronage is assumed to be the common stock on which the members of Congress are to draw for the payment of their political debts; their checks on that bank are the "legal tender" of the country. It strikes us it would be well for the new President to dispel that delusion, and to give Congress and the country to understand that the offices of the country are parts of the machinery by which the executive fulfils his oath to enforce the laws and carry on the Government. His duty and his interest alike require that none but good men should be appointed to fill them.

III. Congressmen may naturally be supposod to know more about the character and fitness of applicants and candidates for office in their respective districts than the President can; and he may, with great advantage, therefore, call upon them to tell him what they know about them. Upon the information which he may be able thus to gather from members of Congress and others, he can, in the exercise of his own judgment, be able to make good appointments; but it should be *his* judgment, and not *their wishes*, which controls the selection. For a member of Congress to tell the President *why* a man ought to be appointed, what are his qualifications for the place, is to render the President a service; but for him to demand an appointment in order to pay off a political obligation of his own, and to tell him who *must* be appointed and who must not, is little short of an imposition and an insult.

IV. The President may as well understand at first, what he will very soon learn, that applications for office, backed up by a great array of names of "prominent and influential" citizens, are simply shams—not worth the paper they are written on, and entitled to the least possible influence. Nine men out of ten, to whom these papers are presented, sign them simply because it is easier to sign than to explain why they can't. There are many men who make it a rule to sign every paper of the kind they are asked to sign. We can name a dozen men, Republicans, in this city, whose names General Grant may rely on seeing upon every application for office that is made from this city, as well as upon very many made from other quarters. It is the most common thing in the world for men to "recommend" for responsible places persons of whom they know absolutely nothing whatever. This is one of the principal sources of the absolute degradation that has, of late years, befallen the public service; and the sooner it is broken up and utterly destroyed the better. The President can readily find men, in every district, upon whom he can call for information as to the qualifications of applicants, with a reasonable certainty of getting information that is disinterested and reliable.

V. We hope that General Grant will, so far as possible, restore the practice of the earlier and purer days of the Government, by leaving to each head of department, in the main, the duty and responsibility of selecting his own subordinates. He will thus escape one of the heaviest and most repulsive of the many burdens which the arrogance and selfishness of political partisanship have fastened on his office, and restore to the several departments, as well as reclaim for himself, something of the dignity and independence which justly belongs to them, and without which a proper performance of duty is impossible.

We hope that the country may have the benefit of an organized Civil Service, on a system to be fixed by law, in which ability, integrity, and efficiency shall be recognized as the requisites for getting office and as the only thing necessary to retain it. But the establishment of such a system will meet the resolute hostility of all the most corrupt elements of our politics, and will be long delayed even if it is ever achieved. But General Grant can, meantime, in organizing and getting into practical working the machinery of his administration, give the country the benefit of all the best features of such a civil service, and thus do more than can otherwise be done towards engrafting it by law upon the Government and commending it to the cordial approval and support of the country. We hope he will do it.

New Scheme of the Treasury Ring.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is rumored in Washington that the Treasury ring are concocting another and a gigantic scheme to fill their pockets and plunder the public. It is nothing less than to give all the bondholders the opportunity of becoming national bankers. In other words, it is to extend the banking privilege and the profits of a national currency to all who chose to combine and deposit United States bonds with the Government and receive ninety per cent. of national bank notes for circulation, as the existing national banks do at present. This project throws all the swindling operations of the Erie Railroad Company and other companies in the shade, for it amounts to watering the entire national debt for the benefit of the bondholders. Such a scheme would seem incredible did we not know the unscrupulousness of the Treasury ring and grasping cupidity of most of the bondholders. The bondholders of the existing national banks draw six per cent. in gold in interest on their bonds, which is equal to more than eight per cent. in currency, and derive a profit of six or seven per cent. besides on their circulation, making about fifteen per cent. on their capital. This, too, is independent of other profits on their banking business. Of course the other bondholders would like to enjoy the same advantages, and may be preparing for a movement in combination with the Treasury ring to acquire them.

It is well known that the national bank circulation and privileges are very unequally distributed throughout the country. New England has by far the largest share, the South has a small proportion, and the West, with all its activity, vast business, and surprising growth, has not more than a third of the East in proportion to population. It is reasonable to suppose the West and South will soon demand an approximate equalization of bank circulation and privileges, and it is not likely the East will be willing to give up a portion of them for that purpose. We need not be surprised, then, if a desperate effort be made to extend the national bank privileges and to inflate the currency in the interest of the Treasury ring and bondholders. The only way to avert such a scheme, to equalize the circulation, to break up this dangerous national bank monopoly, and to save about twenty-five millions a year to the Treasury, is for Congress to repeal the act creating the national banks, and in place of their currency to issue legal tenders. There need be no limit to the number of banks in any part of the country using legal tenders only for their circulation, and no danger of there being too many, for the business wants of every locality would regulate that. The total amount of circulation could be regulated by Congress, so that there should be neither inflation nor contraction. Thus it would be equalized, uniform, and permeate every section according to the wants of trade.

Growth of Triumphant Rascality.

From the N. Y. World.

The Erie Railroad war (the newest topic of lively interest), the whisky ring (so long a standing topic), the corruption of State legislatures, the enormous bribery practised in elections, are some of the external symptoms of a prevalent moral rottenness, which, like ugly ulcers on different parts of a human body, demonstrate that it is full of foul disease. The indignant stream of invective with which the press assails each particular abuse, though richly deserved, is probably as futile as the muttering of an incantation would be to arrest the cholera in a city whose streets were reeking with filth. Great moral diseases can be cured only by the removal of their causes. Men are not naturally corrupt, but easily corruptible; and wise legislators do not willingly expose them to considerable temptations. A very high tariff, for example, as surely produces a crop of smugglers as warm summer rains promote the growth of weeds. A tax on whisky equal to eight times the cost of its manufacture is a temptation to fraud which average human nature will not withstand, and not many officers of the law will be honest and resolute enough to stem it under so loose an administrative system as ours. An irredeemable, fluctuating currency will diffuse through a community a spirit of restless speculation, and impatience of the slow gains of regular trade and honest industry. Great corporations, having objects to accomplish that can be effected by legislation, will always find legislators to accept their bribes. The chief requisite for the correction of moral disorders is the removal of temptations.

The present hideous corruption of public and pecuniary morals is an inheritance from the late war, and there is needed more skill and courage to cope with it than were requisite to end the war itself. The existence of a stupendous public debt and the consequent necessity for high taxation is one of the most fruitful sources of corruption. Unless the debt and finances are to be better managed than they have been thus far, it would be better for the public morals to repudiate the national debt, principal and interest, than to keep up a system which debauches the business community and the administrative service, and oppresses the people. It may be said that England has a vast debt, and nevertheless escapes the reeking corruption which has grown up here. But there is a great difference in the circumstances. The interest on the debt of England is only three per cent., and she makes no attempt to pay any part of the principal. The realized wealth of our country (our unsettled lands and unworked mines contribute no more to our resources than our unborn population) is far greater than ours. Moreover, her administrative system is more favorable to official integrity and efficiency, her revenue officers being appointed for their qualifications, never removed for political causes, and subjected to a more efficient supervision. Unless we, too, can manage our debt with some approximation to wisdom, it would be better to repudiate the whole of it at once (disgraceful as that would be) rather than have our public service and business circles fester with chronic moral rottenness. By repudiating the debt and abolishing high taxes, we should be delivered from the gangs of thieves that batten upon the public revenue. If there were no whisky tax there would be no whisky ring, and so of the rest. But if repudiation is too humiliating and disgraceful to be thought of, we must have, first, an abandonment (until after the present debt is funded at a low rate of interest) of all attempts to reduce the principal of the debt; secondly, a simplification of the tax and tariff systems, levying taxes (like England) on but very few articles, so that the revenue officers, having fewer duties, can perform them with more efficiency; and, thirdly, a complete reform of our system of administration and mode of selecting public officers. As things are now managed, the people are taxed to enrich whisky rings, with little benefit to the Treasury. The tax raises the price of articles in the market, and the increase goes into the pockets of those who evade it, so that, besides supporting the public burdens, the people bear equal or greater burdens to gorge scoundrels with wealth. If this villany cannot be got rid of otherwise, the people will repudiate the debt which alone makes it possible—choosing the least of two hideous evils. The lowest possible taxes and honest collection are the only security for the bondholders.

The mismanagement and abuses of great corporations are a very grave subject, which deserves more attention than it is likely to receive while the public mind continues besotted with political fanaticism. One of the worse attendants of the negro controversy and the war has been the diversion of reforming energy from the gigantic and portentious evils that most require it. The whole question of the organization of great corportions, particularly railroad corporations, must be reopened and re-examined, if the country is not to be governed by an oligarchy of railroad and other orporate nabobs. They already control our legislatures, and, in defiance of law, cheat their own stockholders. Besides these evils, corporations which command vast amounts of capital possess great facilities for speculation, and the temptation is too strong for their managers to resist in speculative eras when great fortunes are made or lost by the fluctuations of values. We have no vague invectives to utter against commercial speculations. For aught we can see, they are just as legitimate as ordinary trade. To buy as largely as possible of property whose value is expected to rise, and sell as speedily as possible property whose value is expected to fall, is just as natural and reasonable as to buy and sell ordinary goods with the expectation of an ordinary profit. The evil does not lie in the fact of speculation, but in the circumstances that render it possible. A short crop leads to speculations in grain; but it is the short crop, not the speculation, that constitutes the evil. The outbreak of a war causes speculations in military supplies; but the evil is the war itself. A redundant, fluctuating currency is a perpetual incentive to speculation, but the evil consists in the artificial oscillations of prices which furnish the temptation. The fluctuations which depend on the seasons and other uncontrollable causes must of course be left to their natural operation; but governments inflict a gigantic wrong when they multiply the effect of these, and introduce new and infinitely more powerful causes of change by flooding a country with irredeemable paper money, the greatest of all sources of fluctuation and the most powerful incentive to speculation. It is like upsetting a fixed standard of weights and measures and introducing gallons that dilate and contract like a blown india-rubber bag, or yard-sticks that vary from twenty inches to fifty. In such a state of things, he is not the most skilful trader who is the best judge of the supply and consumption of commodities, but he who can make the shrewdest guesses as to the variations of measure, so as to buy goods by a long yard-stick and sell them by a short one. As a consequence of our debased, uncertain currency, speculation has run riot until the whole atmosphere of business is tainted. The rascality disclosed in the management of the Erie road is merely one of the worst specimens of the ulcers with which the whole business of the country is thickly spotted. There are probably as bad specimens in the management of national banks as of railroads; those who possess facilities for speculation belag, in multitudes of cases, too morally weak to resist when they fancy great fortunes are to be made. The cure for *this* evil is the restoration of a sound currency, which would restrain speculation within narrow limits by giving comparative stability to values, and freeing the managers of corporations from the infection of a poisonous atmosphere.

We have had quite enough of foolish panegyrics on a war which has sapped the foundations of public morality, and introduced a state of things which is as disgusting and disgraceful as it will soon be intolerable. These shallow glorifications of one of the worst scourges of humanity having served the purpose of lifting a soldier to the Presidency, and debasing the suffrage by a great influx of barbarism, it is high time that they were stopped, and the public attention directed to the means of stemming that foul flood of corruption which is the direct consequence of a hideous and unnecessary war—unnecessary because it could have been avoided if, in the winter after Mr. Lincoln's first election, the Republicans would have consented to restore the Missouri Compromise line and extend it to the Pacific.

—A wild story is circulating in the French papers about the Viceroy of Egypt being seized with a sudden desire to have a theatre in Cairo, and setting seven thousand workmen upon it, in order that he may see again without loss of time) *La Grande Duchesse*, which amused him so much when in Paris. 100,000f. have been offered, so runs the story, to Mdlle Schneider for three performances. The fable, which has a burlesque for its subject, is, we presume, itself a burlesque.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,
MOUNT MORIAH,
by geographical position, is
FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,
and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 25 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila., 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 21 mwfsm

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It lay in the ruins fourteen days, and when taken out from the appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc. etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the World's Fair, London; the World's Fair, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF TEN YEARS OF SEVEN FAIRS in the most important international contests in Paris are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

9 2 w fm 3m rp

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 29 mths 2m

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

SUBMARINE CABLES

FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

6 29 NEW YORK.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwfsm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
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J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30 3

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no flues or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS.
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY FINANCES.

The Estimates for 1869—The Exhibit of the Various Departments.

The annual statement of the city finances was completed yesterday by the City Controller, and laid before the Finances Committee last evening, who considered it, but took no action.

Statement of the general and additional appropriations to November 1st, 1868, and estimated expenses for the year 1869:—

	Ap. Approx.	Ad. Ap. to Nov. 1, '68.	Total appropriations for and during 1868.	Est. Ex. of Departments for year 1869.
Interest on City Loans				
Department of Public Buildings				
Department of Street Cleaning				
Fire Department				
Department of Highways				
Department of Guardians of the Poor				
Department of City Commissioners				
Department of Markets and City Property				
Department of Health				
Department of City Property, Fifth Ward				
Department of Harbor Commissioners				
Department of Water				
Department of Clerks of Councils				
Department of Surveys				
Department of Receiver of Taxes				
Department of City Solicitor				
Department of Lighting City				
Department of Public Schools				
Department of Board of Health				
Department of County Prison				
Department of City Hall				
Department of City Commissioners				
Department of Gas Works				
Department of Markets and City Property				
Department of Highways

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

The City Finances.

We publish this afternoon the annual statement of the finances of Philadelphia, which is prepared by the City Controller for the assistance of the Finance Committee of Councils in fixing upon the tax rate. Every taxpayer in the city should study this statement carefully, for it concerns his best interests and appeals very forcibly to his pocket.

The total estimate of the expenses of the city government for the year 1869 is fixed by the Controller at $7,830,898. The estimates of the expenses of 1868, made in September, 1867, reached $7,389,743, an amount less by $441,155 than those for the coming year. When these estimates went before Councils they were cut down to $5,188,574 in the aggregate. This sum, however, was found to be insufficient, and additional appropriations for the present year, up to November 1, amounting to $1,539,795, were required, running the actual appropriations for 1868 up to $6,728,369. This sum still fell $661,374 below the estimates for the year, and is $1,102,527 below the estimates for 1869. Although the estimated expenses for the coming year are so largely in excess of the actual appropriations for 1868, in several departments there is a marked decrease, among these cases being the following:

Police appropriations for 1868 .	$1,103,602
Estimates for 1869 . . .	896,245
Decrease	$207,357

We fear that, in this instance, the hope of a decreased expenditure will prove delusive. The aggregate appropriations for 1867 in this department amounted to $974,863; while the estimates for 1868 reached $875,847 only. But the actual appropriations for 1868 ran up to $1,103,602—an increase of $128,739 as compared with the appropriations of 1867, and of $227,755 as compared with the estimates for 1868. With this unreliable character of the police estimates before us, we can scarcely expect to see a decrease of $207,357 in the expenditures of the coming year, unless Councils should go to work in the most zealous manner to preach and practise economy.

Market and City Property Appropriations for 1868	$142,783
Estimates for 1869	131,429
Decrease	$11,353
Fairmount Park Appropriations for 1868	$40,000
Estimates for 1869	30,000
Decrease	$10,000
Water Appropriations for 1868	$837,761
Estimates for 1869	340,417
Decrease	$497,344

Here again we fear there will be a delusion, unless Councils should display the most careful scrutiny of the bills brought before them. The appropriations for 1867 amounted to only $451,989, and the estimates for 1868 to only $345,817, which latter sum, as will be perceived, fell $551,944 short of the amount actually required. As the great improvements under way at the Fairmount Water Works are far from being complete, we doubt whether there will be a decrease of over half a million of dollars in the expenses of this department.

Two other large items of decrease are embraced in the City Solicitor's and City Ice Boat Departments. In the former, $125,992 were appropriated this year for the payment of the League Island meadow awards; and in the latter $166,500 for the new Ice Boat, both of them being expenditures of an extraordinary character.

Among the increased expenditures contemplated are the following:—

Department of Street Cleaning, .	$10,200
" Highways, . .	73,066
" Guardians of Poor, .	14,235
" Lighting City, .	74,120
" Public Schools, .	52,409

The total liabilities of the city for the year 1869, including the estimated expenses of the different departments at $7,830,898, amount to an aggregate of $12,389,280. Of this sum, $2,208,382 is to be charged to warrants outstanding on the 1st of November, and $1,200,000 to warrants which will probably be drawn prior to January 1, 1869. It is also estimated that special appropriations amounting to $500,000 will be carried forward to 1869.

To meet this enormous demand, the city has actual and estimated assets amounting to $3,766,553, leaving a balance of $8,622,727, to be provided for by taxation. According to the new assessment, $462,058,627 of property is subject to taxation for city purposes. To meet the demands of the municipal government a full rate of $2·00 and an average rate of $1·91¾ will be necessary, the amount thus to be realized being $8,861,735—which is $239,009 in excess of the amount required.

In this connection we have occasion to notice an example of bad faith on the part of the Democratic members of Councils. Included in the statement published elsewhere were appropriations for permanent improvements to the following amounts:—

For the Water Department	$810,000
" League Island Awards	475,000
" City Ice Boat	160,000
Total	$1,445,000

The bills appropriating these amount expressly stated that they were to be finally met by the proceeds of loans to be authorized thereafter for that purpose. The Democratic members of Councils assented to this proposition and voted for the appropriations, with the general understanding that the loans contemplated in them were to receive their support. But when the loan bills were submitted, the Democratic members of Select Council arrayed themselves in opposition, and defeated the measures, as the Republicans lacked one vote of the requisite two-thirds. If these contemplated loans had been, or should hereafter be, authorized, the amount required to be raised by taxation during 1869 will be decreased to $7,177,727, to meet which a full rate of taxation of $1·65 will be sufficient, instead of the $2 otherwise required, realizing $7,309,954, which would be $132,227 in excess of the amount required.

The Path in Which the Republican Party Must Walk.

The Republican party has triumphed through principle. Its whole career has been a living refutation of the fallacy that the people of a republic voted for men and not ideas. Starting as a weak, puny, and almost insignificant organization, by its adhesion to what it deemed to be the right, it attained a force denied to its time-serving rival. In 1852, if it can be said to have existed at all, it was in a manner so unknown that its life was not recognized. In 1856 it declared its principles, fought the enemy, and amazed none more than itself at the strength it displayed. In 1860, still adhering to its doctrine of "justice to all men," it won. From that day to this it has retained the control of the Government and stood steadfast by its grand doctrine of universal justice. But the primary idea on which it started in its career has not, throughout all its continued triumphs, stood still. It has grown with its growth. Like the party, it has become developed, and has been a guiding star which led its followers in the paths they knew not of at starting. In its first Presidential campaign its battle shout was opposition to further territorial extension of slavery. It did not even strike at the existing wrong. It sought but to check it in the future, and keep it within bounds. But a higher power destined an extension of this doctrine. The war made us look towards the abolition of the evil, and not to its restraint. It taught us to look at the wrong square in the face, and to consider it in all its hideous proportions. With inspection came action, and slavery ceased to exist. We then went further still. We declared in favor of restoring the late slaves to perfect liberty, and we have given them the ballot. In all the great steps in advance which we have taken, we have been impelled by necessity. Freedom came, not when it was desired by a majority of the party, but when it was found essential to the subjugation of the Rebellion. We were forced into it against our will. So also with suffrage. Had the Rebels not been so bitter against the Union after their defeat, they would have been restored to all their old rights without the addition of one black voter. But by their persistent treason they rendered negro suffrage a necessity. From these lessons of the past what are we to learn to-day? Can the Republican party stand still on its march, and let suffrage be given to the black in Virginia and be denied to him in Pennsylvania? We think not. The same inevitable destiny which caused it to take all of its most important steps will in time cause it to be consistent, and give to the blacks in Pennsylvania the same privileges possessed by those across the Southern border. Consistency, that great arbiter of all party measures, demands of us the sacrifice of prejudice to the end, and it will not be long before the entire land will see the same uniform principles prevail. We may not wish for it, we may be opposed to it, but the option is taken away, and we must walk as the spirit leads us, as did the prophet of old. The mission of the Republican party will not be finished until it has given perfect freedom to all.

Grow's Pretensions to the Senatorship.

We have little faith in the success of the efforts which are being made by some of our contemporaries to convince the legislators and people of Pennsylvania that Galusha A. Grow is a pre-eminently proper person to represent this Commonwealth in the United States Senate. Mr. Grow has a fair record, and is a man of fair talents, but we can truthfully say of him "only this, and nothing more." He is largely indebted for the prominence he has acquired to a series of fortuitous accidents. His first introduction into public life is due to the fact that he was a protégé of David Wilmot, who was a great man in Israel, and a power in the land. After serving with distinction several terms in Congress, Wilmot successfully exerted his potent influence to confer the succession upon Mr. Grow, who owed his nomination and election chiefly, if not exclusively, to the favor of the author of the famous Proviso. Both Wilmot and Grow were originally Democrats, and in 1852 they both cordially sustained the election of General Franklin Pierce. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, however, revived the anti-slavery feelings of the Bradford district, and at once carried Grow and Wilmot over into their proper position in the Republican party. Grow subsequently acquired some prominence in Congress, partly from the great political revolution in his district (which was due chiefly to the character of its citizens and the labors of Wilmot), and partly to a fisticuff encounter with a fire-eater who had been indulging too freely in fire-water. It is also claimed that he was the author of the Homestead bill, and he may be entitled to the credit of introducing in Congress the particular measure which was finally adopted, but the principle it embodies was unquestionably advocated with great zeal and ability by prominent politicians long before Mr. Grow became its champion. In 1861 the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected two United States Senators, one to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Cameron, and the other to serve a full term of six years from 1861 to 1867. For the latter Mr. Cowan was chosen, and for the former Mr. Wilmot was elected, the Republicans of the State thus evincing their appreciation of his early, vigorous, and continuous labors to secure freedom in the Territories. When Mr. Wilmot's term expired, in 1863, the Democrats possessed a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and Mr. Buckalew was elected.

The new Senator to be chosen in 1869 will be Mr. Buckalew's successor, and Mr. Grow, in aspiring for that position, aims to obtain what are virtually Mr. Wilmot's Senatorial shoes, excepting the accidental Democratic majority of 1863. The State, however, will scarcely prove as ready to acknowledge an heirship to Senatorial honors as the Bradford district was to confer the Congressional mantle of Wilmot. Mr. Grow's injudicious use of the patronage at his disposal was a prominent cause of his defeat as a candidate for Congress in 1862, and the people have never since displayed any extraordinary desire to withdraw him from the pleasing shades of private life. When he was a candidate for Senator in 1867 he received but a few votes in the Senatorial caucus. In 1868 when he endeavored to become the Pennsylvania candidate for the Vice-Presidency, he fared no better in the State Convention, as he was only able to muster a meagre array of supporters. As the friends of Curtin desired to secure an earnest advocacy of his Vice-Presidential pretensions, they conferred upon Grow the honor of acting as Chairman of the State Central Committee in the late canvass, mainly for the purpose of harmonizing the party and securing his co-operation at Chicago. While he gained prominence from this position, we suppose nobody will allege that he materially influenced the results of the October and November elections in Pennsylvania by his personal exertions.

Our Population and the Recent Vote.

The vote cast in this city and State at the recent election may be taken as a safe basis of the population of both at the present time. The November vote of the State, excluding the illegal votes of the Third and Fourth wards of this city, which were rejected by the Return Judges, reached a total of 655,662, or 2507 in excess of the vote of October. This event does not always happen in Pennsylvania, since there is usually a decrease in the interest manifested by the people after the State election in October has shown the relative strength of the parties, and thereby rendered the November election a mere formality at the best. This was strikingly manifested in 1860, when the aggregate vote polled in October reached 492,642, with a Republican majority of 32,164; while the aggregate vote of November, in the same year, decreased to 476,442, the Republican majority being 59,618 over the three opposition electoral tickets. Taking the highest vote each year, the following table shows the rate of increase in the aggregate vote of the State:—

Year.	Vote.	Increase.	Per cent.
1848	367 052	—	—
1852	386 367	18 315	5
1856	461 246	74 9 9	16
1860	492 642	31,396	6
1864	572 707	80,065	14
1868	655 662	82,955	13
1860-68	—	163,020	33

This comparison shows that the increase in the vote between 1860 and 1868 has not been unprecedented, falling below that from 1852 to 1856. It may therefore be taken as a fair criterion of the increase in the population of the State since the census of 1860, when it stood at 2,906,215. The increase since then, according to the increase in the vote, has been 959,051, giving a total population at present of 3,865,266.

The vote of Philadelphia in October, 1860, for members of Congress, was 81,998, nearly 5000 in excess of the vote for President in November following. Taking the highest vote of the year for the basis of our calculation, an increase of 39,443 is shown by the vote of October last, 121,441. This is equal to a percentage of 48. This would indicate a population of 836,983, an increase of 271,454 over the population of 1860, which aggregated 565,529. This result may be slightly in excess of the truth, but, beyond all doubt, there is a population in Philadelphia of at least 800,000, and we doubt very much if the permanent population of New York exceeds it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THANKSGIVING.—INTERESTING services at WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH, on Thanksgiving day at 11 A. M. Addresses by the Pastor, T. V. WILLITS, and by ex-Governor POLLOCK and Hon. Judge PEIRCE. Singing by a full chorus, under direction of Jean Louis Read. 11 24 2t*

☞ THANKSGIVING SERMON AT the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. 11 24 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. E. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ A COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S MONUMENT FUND, GERMANTOWN (Twenty-second Ward).

First Lecture.—Col. R. S. OCKETT MATHEWS, of Maryland.

Subject—ROMANCE OF AMERICAN PROGRESS.

GERMANTOWN HALL, TUESDAY, 24th.

Tickets, 50 cents. 11 23 2trp*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MINGO OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

The punctual attendance of all Stockholders is particularly requested.

TREVOR T. FOWLER,
11 18 w7t§3t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—BUY A FIRST CLASS PHILADELPHIA MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, OBTAIN THE GUARANTEE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

Foreign Pianos sold by *Agents* are generally the cheapest that can be found in the *New York* or *Boston* markets, and, after all, they cost the purchaser as much as first-class *Schomacker Pianos*. The Agent has already several *commissions added* to the cost before obtaining an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and then is no redress.

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"Let us have peace!
I wish that you fellows
Would hurry, and cease
Writing me letters
For office to hold,
Or I'll certainly leave you
Out in the cold!"

Says General Grant
To General Badeau
"My General, dear,
I wish you would go
And put in the fire
Those letters to me
From people who hanker
Officials to be."

Says General Grant
To the public at large,
"You ought to buy Clothing
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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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OF THE

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRAT,

The Philadelphia "German" Democrat Office has been removed

FROM No. 465 North THIRD Street

TO

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT St.

For the accommodation of the public, the old office, No. 465 North THIRD Street, will be kept open for receiving advertisements until further notice. 11 24 3t4p

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FOR
BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

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Post Office Box, 4264. 11 13 1m

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
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SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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AND

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
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In Choice Shades of Colors,
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PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Bolles' French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 529 N. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 30§ 6m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Blow for Blow" at the Chesnut.

If it is true, as the proverb says, that there is nothing new under the sun, of course we will be disappointed seriously if we look for novelties on the stage. Our old dramatic friends, however, it seems to us, might by judicious treatment be rejuvenated a little, and so set off with fresh garments that we would not be able to recognize them absolutely at first sight, and would at least be able to enjoy the mental excitement of trying to guess when and where we had seen them before. There is even a certain charm about such productions as the *Lottery of Life* and *F, or Branded*, for it is not impossible to derive entertainment from trying to guess what they are about, and in endeavoring to estimate whether we or the author are particularly insane. Most modern playwrights, however, follow in a well-beaten track, and the vagarious excursions into by-paths are so infrequent that they are worthy of particular notice. The modern dramas of the sensation school—have we any other?—might have been written by the yard and cut by machinery to order into the required lengths of a prologue and one, two, three, or four acts. The prologue, by the way, is indispensable. The same pattern, very slightly variegated, runs through them all, and, taking all things into consideration, it is rather remarkable that the actors are able to bear up so well under the monotony. Eels, however, they say get used to being skinned, and the human animal possesses in a remarkable degree the faculty of adapting himself to circumstances.

We remember Mr. H. J. Byron's name in connection with one or two pleasant little domestic dramas, which, if not altogether new in style or form, and substance, were clever performances in their way, and moreover promised well for his efforts in the future in the same line. But Mr. Byron has given himself over to the demon of sensationalism; he has caught the trick of the trade, and he is apparently capable of furnishing the managers with plays by the square yard or cubic foot, according to order, and set forth with bran new titles of the most taking description. *The Lancashire Lass* was redeemed from nothingness by one character a little out of the usual line; but *Blow for Blow*, which has followed hard after it, has not even this one redeeming quality. To do Mr. Byron justice, he does not mutilate the English language to the same extent as some of his contemporaries, and he understands the art of arranging tolerably interesting situations for the curtain to descend upon at the conclusion of each act, and his plays are so far moral that there is nothing offensive to decency in them, and ample justice is meted out to his villains when the end of the performance is reached. But of what avail is this if the audience becomes so wearied before the villain meets his doom that they are not wide awake enough to know exactly whether it is the virtuous hero or the rascal of the piece that finally comes to grief?

In *Blow for Blow* we have the wealthy merchant, who commits a forgery, who refuses to give his daughter to the villain, and who is convicted on the evidence of the villain in retaliation for a blow in the face with the butt-end of a horsewhip inflicted by the young lady's lover. The villain follows up the lover, and gives him blow for blow by harassing him whenever an opportunity offers, until he finally gets pitched out of the fourth-story window by the forging father, who returns from penal servitude just in the nick of time to frustrate his schemes and to inflict upon him a punishment that anywhere outside of a sensation play or novel would have the effect of placing his hoary head in the hangman's halter. There are some attempts at humor in *Blow for Blow*, but the jokes are mostly old joes that have somewhat lost their piquancy from frequent repetition.

Senora di Carfano is not equal to the task of sustaining leading *roles* like "Mildred Craddock" and her twin-sister "Alice." This lady's foreign accent would not militate against her success if she understood the art of developing the strong points of the characters entrusted to her; but her acting is to a great extent mechanical, and in the latter scenes of the play especially, where vigor and expression are required, she fails entirely.

Mr. Studley's "John Drummond" is in almost precisely the same style as his personation of "the party by the name of Johnson," only in this drama he represents the villain, and in the *Lancashire Lass* he had the *role* of the victim. Mr. Studley appears to have ability, and we think that with a little study he might make a wider distinction between his style of representing these two parts. Mr. E. F. Tucrne as "Lieutenant Linden" did very fairly in the first scene, but in the last two acts, where he had violent emotions to express, he failed entirely. The best acting in the drama, to our mind, is that of Mr. Jennings in the small part of "Mr. Bolder." Mr. Jennings is not always a pleasant actor, and a defect in his utterance sometimes interferes materially with the success of his personations. But he is a genuine actor, and when he chooses to take pains he can make a good deal out of a very small part. We also liked Mr. J. T. Ward's representation of "Charley Spriggs," albeit it bore considerable resemblance to his "Spotty," in the drama performed last week. Mr. Ward has considerable dry humor, which tells on the audience with fully as much effect as more extravagant fun would do. Miss Bessie Sudlow, who a very fair soubrette, but apparently without many ideas above or beyond the conventional style of soubrette business, did not play the part of "Kitty Wobler" as she might have done, so as to make it a feature of the play. The other characters were fairly represented, but the members of the company have not yet learned how to pull together so as to represent a drama as a whole with the greatest effect. In conclusion, we would say to the fiddlers, do not fiddle while the people on the stage are talking, as it has a tendency to promote drowsiness in the audience, and consequently to render them less enthusiastic at the most critical points in the drama.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Blow for Blow* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Spartacus," in Dr. Bird's tragedy of *The Gladiator*.

AT THE ARCH *The Lancashire Lass* will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard and their trained dogs will appear this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE there will be an attractive variety entertainment this evening.

BLIND TOM will give a concert this evening at Concert Hall. He will also give two performances on Thanksgiving Day.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give her first concert at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on to-morrow afternoon.

MAX MARETZEK'S season of Italian and German opera, to commence at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, is deserving of the liberal patronage of the music-loving public. The low price of the subscription tickets ought to insure full houses every night. Mr. Maretzek has a very strong troupe, and some of the operas which he announces are so seldom given that they will almost have the charm of entire novelties.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING READY MADE CLOTHING in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, a choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEAUTY, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE in a New Style Overcoat for Gents. LOUIS THE FIFTH, OR THE PROFESSIONAL OVERCOAT.

A combination of the double-breasted SACK COAT and SPANISH CLOAK, the most beautiful and graceful garment ever offered for gentlemen's wear. Two Styles Cut by FAIRCHILD, PRINCIPAL CUTTER AT CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

A SACRIFICE—LARGE CLOSING OUT SALE.—Having disposed of the lease and fixtures of the large store No. 1004 Chesnut street, Mr Warburton announces the closing-out sale of his large stock of goods. The sale is imperative and goods will be sacrificed to close out the assortment. Persons wishing to purchase, either for personal use or to restock their own establishments, will find here the most advantageous means to gain such a desirable end. Goods will be sold at a reduction of fifty per cent. below cost, and the selection is so varied and so large that the inducements are the very best for purchasers. Great bargains are offered in real and imitation lace goods, embroideries, silks, satins, velvets, ribbons, etc. Only two weeks left! Examine the stock of No. 1004 Chesnut street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 435 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
200 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FURS.—Removed to No. 910–510.—Russia, Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Royal Ermine, Dark Squirrel, etc., of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 510 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call. JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays. Furs altered and repaired.

GOOD COAL, CHEAP.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance, it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street (No. 937,) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 37 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!—The telegraph news from the "Clarendon," No. 1516 Chesnut street, advise all their old friends and the public that it is *the* place of resort for ladies and gentlemen to get all the delicacies the market affords.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TURNWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

GOOD COATS FOR $8.

Good Coats for $10.		
Good Coats for $12.	Chesterfield	
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Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20.		
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Immense assortment Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing—best we ever had, and Prices more reasonable than ever. A call solicited whether ready to purchase or not. Custom Department to make to order. WANAMAKER & BROWN, *The Largest Clothing House*, OAK HALL, *The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.*

DIED.

KENNEDY.—On the 21st instant, ELLEN LAURA KENNEDY, daughter of Charles E. and Catherine Ann Kennedy, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Union street, between Myrtle and Hutton streets, and between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets north of Lancaster pike, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

LORD.—At St. Louis, Missouri, Sunday, November 5, the Honorable CHARLES B. LORD, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of St. Louis. ***

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia. S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes Gilt-mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders, Bronzes, Gilt, Lava, China, Parian Marble, and Bohemian Glass Ornaments; rich Paris and Vienna Fans; fine French Vulcanite and Jet Jewelry; Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders; Writing Desks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Work Boxes; Dressing Cases, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Portfolios, Card and Cigar Cases, Tablets, Paper-cutters, Brushes, Combs, and Perfumery.

SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS OF EVERY KIND,

with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for Bridal, Birthday, or Holiday Presents, superior in quality and moderate in price. H. DIXON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, 11 14 stuthst Between Market and Chesnut.

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HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

SHERIFF'S SALE! SHERIFF'S SALE!

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No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Having purchased the entire stock of

A First-Class Fancy Goods Store at a Forced Sale,

WILL HAVE ARRANGED ON

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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

Consisting of Elegant Vases, Marble Groups, Bisque Groups, Toilet Sets, Card Baskets, Bisque Figures, Bronze Figures, French Wallets, Ladies' Companions, Gents' Shaving Companions, Elegant Heavy Corded Silk Shopping Bags, Assorted Colors, etc.; Cigar Stands, Jewel Boxes, Gents' Wallets, etc. etc.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK.

LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST.

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29. Les Varietes Parisiennes, (New Quadrille).
30. La Belle Helene (Galop), arranged by D. Godfrey.
31. Come Back to Erin (Song) Claribel.
32. Ariadne (polka Mazourka), A. Talexy.
33. Maggie's Secret, (My Heart is over the Sea), (Song), Claribel.
34. Im Strudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa) Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr
37. The Nairee (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fiend and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrilles) Weingarten.
40. Lucrezia Borgia (Il Brindisi) (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana), (Song), W. V. Wallace.
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song), Offenbach.
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne) P. Horro.
44. Fra Diavolo (Fantasia) arranged by Sidney Smith.
45. Valse des Roses (Waltz) E. Ketterer.
46. Cujus Animam (Opera Stabat Mater), W. Kuhe.
47. La Favorite (Morceau de Concert), J. Ascher.
48. Immortelles (Waltz 4 hands) J. Gungl.
49. Kunstler Leben (Waltz), Strauss.
50. Sanger's (March).

[11 23 mwf6w

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We have determined to carry the smallest possible portion of our MAGNIFICENT STOCK after January 1

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CRITICAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The following article from the November number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, on "Critical Elections" in the past history of England, will be read with interest, even by American readers, who are watching with eagerness the progress of the present contest in England:—

In writing of the contradictory results of the general election of 1703 and of the general election of 1710, Lord Stanhope observes, with something less than his usual perspicacity, "How strange and sudden are the veerings of popular favor! Some grounds have elsewhere been given that will partly account for these revulsions; but to explain them altogether on anything like reason, or without a liberal allowance for the caprice of popular assemblies, would, I believe, be found as impracticable as to say why the wind should blow from the North to-day and from the South to-morrow." It appears to us, on the contrary, that these revulsions of feeling are often more apparent than real, and that beneath the superficial instability of public opinion which the historian rebukes, the operations of a uniform principle may generally be traced. Even where this is not the case, such oscillations of popular feeling as Lord Stanhope is describing are far from unintelligible or irrational. In the particular instance which he mentions, they represented the perplexity and indecision of the entire nation, swinging doubtfully between the two theories of government, and inclining to one or to the other as the circumstances of the moment swayed them. Such was pre-eminently the condition of the English people during the forty years that passed away between the deposition of King James II and the death of King George I. While the memory of the Stuarts was still green, while a generation which had personally known them still survived, the old mystic loyalty, though sometimes eclipsed, was never eradicated from the hearts of men; and maintained a nearly equal struggle with the national common-sense view of government and the national dislike of Popery, which formed the mainstay of the new settlement. But as this generation gradually died off, and a new one arose with whom Jacobinism was either a mere idea, or the stalking-horse of political ambition, the oscillation began to cease, and had disappeared altogether before the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole. Vestiges of the old sentiment still lingered in this country, and more than mere vestiges in Scotland. But as a practical influence determining the result of elections and deciding the fate of cabinets, it was obsolete and powerless. Nothing similar to that period of transition has subsequently occurred in England; and we have, accordingly, no similar instances to record of popular "revulsions." But the revulsions which do occur within that period might be accounted for on the grounds above given, even were there no others by which some of them at least may be adequately explained. In giving a brief account of the "critical elections" which have taken place in England from the reign of Queen Anne to the present day—meaning by "critical elections" such as have decided either the fate of the parties or the fortunes of celebrated Ministers—we shall begin with the general election of 1710, which to some extent decided both, and is a perfect illustration of those popular reactions which so perplex the historian we have quoted. In April, 1708, the majority returned to the House of Commons had been a Whig majority. The Whig Ministers were the popular Ministers of the day. The Duke of Marlborough was the idol of the nation. The Protestant succession was what no man dared publicly decry. In September, 1710, the Queen was in a position to dismiss her Ministry, to insult the Duke, to call men to her councils who were adverse to the Protestant succession, and afterwards to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country with an absolute assurance of triumph. No doubt the popular mind had been highly inflamed against the Whigs by the impeachment of Sacheverel. A High Church "cry" had been got up, which was all to the advantage of the Tories. But neither cry nor "caprice" is, in our eyes, sufficient to explain the entire change of mind which the constituencies then displayed.

It was tolerably well known in the country that the sympathies of the Queen, in spite of her intimacy with the Marlboroughs, were all with the exile at St. Germains; and the knowledge was by no means to her detriment. In dismissing Sunderland and Godolphin, and replacing them by Oxford and Bolingbroke, she was supposed to be exercising her own independent will, and to be vindicating the dignity of the crown. Now, curious as it may seem, it appears to us beyond a doubt that multitudes of people who would have hooted at arbitrary power and cheered at parliamentary government, if put to them in those words, would frequently regard with approval the assertion of the royal prerogative. The truth we suspect to be, that the delicacy of the political action on which monarchy is based in this kingdom is rather thrown away upon the multitude. They like to see a king or queen *do* something; partly because they think the wearer of the crown ought to do something; partly because a royal act, proceeding from the breast of Majesty in virtue of some undefinable power, and not visibly connected with "law" as they see it in the courts and at assizes, is impressive and imposing, and appeals strongly to the imagination. For this reason alone we could believe that Queen Anne's change of Ministry was popular, did not contemporary records abundantly justify the hypothesis. In the second place, it is probable, if not certain, that the better informed part of the nation had begun to grow dissatisfied with the continuance of the French war. All the objects for which it was originally undertaken could have been secured at the Congress of Gertruydenberg in 1709; and it was whispered about that it was only prolonged now to gratify the personal ambition of "one too powerful individual." With the truth or falsehood of such suspicions we are not concerned. It is certain they were generally entertained; and, coupled with all the burdens of war, they were quite sufficient to undermine Marlborough's popularity. Thirdly, there was the old jealousy between the country gentlemen and the nobility, and though the former had too lively a recollection of the civil war to be eager to take arms for the Stuarts, they had no objection to put a slight upon the Whig oligarchy when it could be done without danger of encouraging the Jacobites too much. With a Stuart Queen upon the throne this object was easily attainable, and this last consideration, moreover, has no small share in the difference to be observed between the last two elections which took place in her reign, and the elections of 1716. But among these various motives which determined the judgment of the constituents we see little or no evidence of popular caprice. There was, in the first place, one of those temporary reactions of opinion which was characteristic of the period; and there were, secondly, many practical reasons which, rightly or wrongly, had alienated the country from the Whigs; but of mere blind caprice, or inexplicable revulsions of opinion, nothing. Such is the history of the famous elections of 1710, which replaced the Tories in office after twenty years of practical exclusion from it; which finished the career of Marlborough and opened the career of Bolingbroke; which led to a general European settlement in force for more than ninety years, and set an example of commercial liberality which it was reserved for our own generation to acknowledge and adopt.

The elections of 1713—for these were the days of triennial parliaments—made little change in the relative strength of parties. But with the spring of 1716 the new dynasty was on the throne, and an appeal was made to the people to confirm the Act of Settlement, and endorse the policy of the Whigs in placing the Elector on the throne. In spite of what had seemed to be the popular sentiment only three years before, the appeal was entirely successful. A large majority was returned in favor of revolution principles; and with permanent results as important as those which we have assigned to the election just described. Parliamentary government, Protestant principles, and the German alliance, the three constituents of English history for at least a century and a half, was then finally established.

But we cannot see that this sudden change in public opinion is any more owing to caprice than the previous one. Between a Stuart on the throne and a Stuart in exile, the difference was considerable. The Tory country gentlemen were afraid of another civil war. To expel George I now would require another civil war. Yet with George upon the throne the Whigs, they well knew, would monopolize all the sweets of office and all the indirect advantages of power. It was not worth their while then to sit in the House of Commons. In the next place the restoration of the Stuarts had now come to be associated in the popular mind with the idea of a French invasion; and this cooled their ardor not a little in favor of that luckless cause. Lastly, by the impeachment of Bolingbroke and Ormond, and the general dispersion of its leaders, the whole Tory party were left like sheep without a shepherd. They had no one to direct them in the manifold intricacies of electioneering. They had no "cry:" a more important point in those days than it is even in our own. If to all these various reasons we add the absence of such causes of discontent as the attack on Sacheverel and the prolongation of the French war, we shall see that there was plenty to account for the general election of 1716 without falling back upon the agency of popular caprice. It is remarkable, however, and it illustrates what we just now said of the oscillation of public opinion during the period in question, that immediately after this election the Whig administration began to see the necessity of providing against another "revulsion" of opinion to be apprehended at the next. In February, 1716, this Parliament was returned; and before the end of April the Septennial Act had passed both houses. The almost equal struggle between the old principles and the new had been inclined one way by the circumstances of 1710, and another by the circumstances of 1716. Who was to say that a third set of circumstances might not turn the scale once more in 1719?

The Septennial Act fulfilled its object. By 1722 the Whigs were confirmed in power. Jacobitism was beginning to pass into that second stage which we have described. And from 1716 to 1734 one general election was like another, no fair trial of strength between the two parties having occurred at any one of them. Our next "critical election" accordingly comes before us upon another scene, under new conditions, when political parties had been shuffled and dealt out afresh, and when the members of the House of Commons who had been elected because they were Jacobites might have been counted on one's fingers. Not that an extensive Jacobite conspiracy did not exist in England during the whole twenty years, perhaps, that elapsed between the death of the Regent Orleans and the landing of Prince Charles Edward; but the cause had lost its hold upon the nation, and no longer in any appreciable degree influenced elections.

In 1734 then there was an appeal to the constituencies by the Opposition and the Government, such as we are now accustomed to, upon general questions of policy, and without, as far as we can learn, any tacit reference even to the exiled family. The Opposition was sanguine of success. They had two excellent cries, the Excise scheme and the Septennial Act, which was very unpopular, and which Ministers had refused to repeal, but more than all this, Government had for the last eight years been exposed to a species of warfare in which Ministers were at a marked disadvantage. Literature was on the side of the Tories. The reasons why it was so are too well known to be repeated. And at the head of the body of guerillas who harassed the Ministry from all sides was the vengeful spirit and the piercing pen of Bolingbroke himself. Whatever can be done by political journalism to blacken the character and distort the policy of a rival statesman, it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the *Craftsman* did. Walpole, on the other hand, secure of the court; as unscrupulous in his means as we believe he was honest in his ends; and relying, with just confidence, on the beneficent character of his long administration, was not afraid of the result, though far too wise to be careless. Towards the expenses of the election he is said to have contributed no less a sum than £60,000 out of his own pocket. But the event, though a disappointment to the Tories, was on the whole discouraging to the Minister. The battle was fought out in April, and conducted with uncommon acrimony in all parts of the kingdom. The result was to lessen the Ministerial majority by about one-third, but to leave the Opposition at the same time just as far from office as ever. Bolingbroke stopped the *Craftsman*, and retired to the Continent. The old Tory leaders, Shippen, Wyndham, Barnard, who had borne the burden and heat of the day, saw the prize for which they had long contended snatched from their grasp. With the election of 1734 vanished the last chance which had arisen since the death of Queen Anne of a pure Tory administration. The time was not yet. At the next critical election the Whigs indeed were turned out, but the Tories were not brought in.

This election took place exactly seven years afterwards, in 1741, and the result, as all the world knows, was the defeat and resignation of Sir Robert Walpole. But, after all, this was only the concluding act of the drama began in '34; and the final result proved that though the Minister had lost his popularity, the revolution at which the country had arrived in 1716 was still dominant in England. Shortly after the last-mentioned year the oscillation between Jacobitism and "Guelphism" had begun to subside, and the public remained steady to Whig principles for upwards of fifty years. In 1734 the Tories of the Bolingbroke school—a class of Tories distinct alike from Jacobites, Peelites, or Eldonites—had their chance, fought their battle, and lost it, and from that time forth ceased to exist as a substantive power in the State. The election of 1741 accomplished one-half of their original design, and overthrew Walpole; but it brought no advantage to themselves. Within three years of the great Opposition triumph, a steady, old-fashioned Whig government, slightly reinforced by the "Patriots," was again in office under Henry Pelham, who retained power till his death, eleven years afterwards, and bequeathed it to his party for another twelve or fifteen years.

We have now to take a considerable leap in advance before we come to another election which deserves the title of "critical." After the death of George II the nation was gradually converted to Toryism by the character and conduct of his successor, who, whatever he might appear to those who had opportunities of knowing him, to the great mass of the people was an object of the sincerest veneration. But the change was gradual, both in the country and the House of Commons, and not the result of any sudden "revulsion of feeling" or special appeal to the constituencies. The general election of 1784 is remarkable rather for having shown that although the House of Commons had deserted the principles on which it was returned, the people were still true to them. The Parliament which was dissolved in 1784 had been elected in 1780, when it was found, contrary to the expectations of the Opposition, that the country was in favor of the Government, and that Lord North's majority was little, if at all, diminished. In other words, the House of Commons in which the Coalition Ministry was formed against the King's party, was the very same House of Commons which had been elected to support the King. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that on the first appeal to the people the Coalition was scattered to the winds? It has often seemed to us that this memorable election has been a good deal misunderstood.

Undoubtedly Fox's India bill created great alarm in certain quarters: and the gallantry of Mr. Pitt had enlisted the sympathies of the people. But no special causes were required to produce the great Tory majority which was the fruit of the election. The electors of 1784 were the electors of 1774, and the electors of 1780. They had returned a large Tory majority on the two first occasions, and why should they not again? Though many of the old Tory party in the House of Commons, disgusted with the American war, had followed Lord North in his desertion of his old principles and his alliance with the Whig oligarchy, yet public feeling had not changed. The election which followed was only the undoing of the coalition, and the restoration of the *status quo*. The Tory majority of Lord North became the Tory majority of Mr. Pitt. The current resumed its course, and Government proceeded as before.

Probably there has been no election in our annals, if we except 1831, when the dominant party in Parliament met with so complete and so sudden a chastisement at the hands of the people as they did at the period in question. One hundred and sixty supporters of the Coalition lost their seats; and it was doubtful for a time whether even Mr. Fox would be re-elected for Westminster. The aristocratic interest in Yorkshire, which, in the pointed language of Macaulay, had made the county like a Whig borough, was beaten out of the field by Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Pitt came in at the head of the poll for the University of Cambridge. The discomfiture of the Whigs in 1710 was a drawn battle compared to the rout of 1784. The decisive and permanent effects of *this* election are too well known to be repeated. It seated the Tories in office for 48 years, and Mr. Pitt, with a brief intermission, for his life.

And it was not until a new generation had grown up, and new ideas and new wants taken possession of the public mind, that the Whigs recovered from the blow. Thus we see that the four critical elections of the last century were in 1710, in 1716, in 1734, and in 1784—two of them favorable to the Whigs and two to the Tories. But in none of the three which involved great and sudden changes do we observe any agency at work which can properly be called caprice. Both in 1710 and 1784 the people were really glad to see the royal prerogative exerted; and we have pointed out the reasons which they had for believing that it was, in one instance at least, exerted on the right side. But no one who studies attentively the history of the eighteenth century can fail to perceive that the independence of the Crown was always a favorite idea with the English people, and that the hustings orator who was capable of painting with effect the thraldom of his gracious sovereign, and his own loyal resolve to assist in the work of emancipation, was certain of vociferous applause. This sentiment was at the bottom of the Tory successes both in 1710 and in 1784. The Whig victories, on the other hand, were owing to two equally deeply rooted sentiments in the English mind—the dread of Popery and the pride which bristled at the notion of the Stuarts riding back on French bayonets. This very same feeling cost William his Dutch Guards, and but for that would have cost him his throne. And although the avowed Jacobites felt that nothing could be done without French assistance, the very necessity discredited the cause in the eyes of the nation at large.

The next really critical election that we have to record brings us down to a period within the memory of middle-aged men, and is hardly beyond the limits of contemporary history; we mean, of course, the memorable and decisive election of 1831. In this we see the result of a change in public opinion which had been gradually maturing for many years, and not merely one of the extreme oscillations which belong to a period of transition. The slow, half-conscious growth of a spirit of Liberalism, which had been in progress during the Regency and the reign of George IV, was analogous rather to the growth of that new Toryism which took place after the accession of George III than to those "revulsions of feeling" which occurred half a century before; whether with or without reason, the people at one time had grown tired of the Whigs, and at the other had grown tired of the Tories. And it is wonderful still to reflect on the energy and enthusiasm which sustained the independent electors in their great struggle against all the old influences by which they had so long been guided. In the English counties, where, however, the Whigs had of late years commanded a small majority, almost every election went in favor of the Reformers. In the open boroughs the same spirit was victorious. And when Parliament reassembled the Ministerial majority of 1 was changed into 136. The work of 1784 was thoroughly undone; the great party which had ruled for forty-seven years completely broke up, never again to be reunited on the same or even a kindred basis. But it would be as great a mistake to attribute this result exclusively to the operation of Reform as to attribute the results of 1784 exclusively to the unpopularity of the India bill. A long train of causes had been silently at work, in each case paving the way for the great revulsion that ensued. And we believe it will be found that in all cases of critical elections, excepting such as have occurred during exceptional and transitional epochs, the same law has been at work. Revolutions on a small scale, they resemble revolutions on a large scale. The ostensible cause is never the real cause, or certainly never the only cause. The forthcoming election will probably be another case in point. It will not be decided exclusively on the merits of the Irish Church. The election of 1841, though certainly, according to our own definition, a critical election, and though apparently evincing a great and sudden change in public opinion, was not in reality any sign that the people of this country had abandoned the ideas which had inspired them only nine years before. Many of the Whig leaders were personally unpopular, while the whole party reaped the fruits of those exaggerated promises in which the champions of reform had rashly permitted themselves to indulge. The Reform bill had not touched those hardships which it was expected instantaneously to cure. Wages had not risen; bread was found to be as dear under the new system as it had been under the old. The new Poor law did not propitiate the poor; while Whig finance and Whig foreign policy were viewed with suspicion by the rich. A Whig government had its Newport riots as a Tory government its Manchester riots. All these causes are quite sufficient to account for the extraordinary "Conservative triumph" of 1841. But the reader will see at a glance that it was purely a matter of administration; no principle was affected by it, as had been the case in 1784 and in 1831. By returning a Conservative majority under Sir Robert Peel, the people were not in the least going back from the principles they had adopted in the Reform Bill. Wiser and more experienced than his predecessors, he still substantially carried out a liberal system of government. There was, in fact, nothing distinctive in the "great Conservative party" which the elections of 1841 brought into power, as there had been in the Tory party of Mr. Pitt and the Whig party of Lord Grey. And the best proof of it is that power very soon slid back again into the old hands. What we mean is, that the appeal to the country in 1841 produced as great and as lasting a change as the appeal of 1784 or of 1716; and that the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel was no real break in the continuity of the political system which has prevailed ever since. What is true of 1841 is *a fortiori* true of all the elections which have followed it. Is it probable that the elections of 1868 will be the first interruption to the series?

We have already stated our opinion that the result of it will not depend exclusively on the Irish Church question. Votes will be given for the Liberals by men not hostile to that church. Votes will be given for the Conservatives by men who disapprove of that church. A broader question than this will virtually be submitted to the new constituencies, namely, whether, on the whole, the party whose principles have been dominant for the last generation, or the party which has only recently succeeded in obtaining power, be the one which they prefer to govern them. The more closely one studies the history of the last ten years, the more difficult does it seem to believe that any deeply seated change has been coming over the temper of the people similar to those we have described at previous periods. On the surface of society, at all events, there appear no marks of such a change. But just as we have said that the return of a Conservative majority in 1841 was really no departure from the principles of 1832, so it might happen now that a Conservative majority should be returned owing to accidental preferences and without affording any proof of a permanent and fundamental reaction. The habits and modes of thought of the working classes are, notwithstanding the investigations of the new school of philanthropists, still so little understood, the effect upon their minds of an appeal to the old anti-papal prejudice is so difficult to be estimated, that he would be a bold man indeed who should venture to predict with confidence the issue of the approaching contest. But whatever it may be, of one thing we can hardly allow ourselves to doubt. Should the superior management, and the strength of a particular prejudice, return to the next House of Commons a majority for the existing Cabinet, that Cabinet will have to accommodate itself to the spirit of the last thirty years, and be in fact, as in name, "truly liberal." On the various occasions we have mentioned, not only were great parties and great Ministers confirmed in, or expelled from, power, but new principles of government were recognized or perpetuated. But the English nation has not been reconverted to Conservatism as it was understood thirty years ago. So far, therefore, the elections of 186 will not take rank with those great elections which changed the principles on which this kingdom was to be governed. But it will be as important as that of 1734, when a final appeal to the nation was made on a great party whose existence was staked on the result, and whose dissolution was the virtual consequence. Had the Tories come into power in 1734, they would not, after all, have materially modified the Whig system of administration, just as, if they remain in now, they cannot materially modify the Liberal system. The verdict of the country on the former occasion was that they would have none of that party. The time had not arrived when its distinctive principles could be useful. The fact that the Tory party now is in office, and was then out of office, makes no real difference. They are the minority appealing to the nation to reverse its last verdict recorded in favor of their opponents. Should their appeal be successful it will, however, as in the case of 1841, be merely a temporary accident, and not indicative of any permanent or long-matured revolution of opinion.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 7

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, | David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, | Thomas M. Powers,
William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 5 8

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
114 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

LUMBER.
FALL, 1868.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts,
Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF
Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,
And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m
AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE FACTORY PINE. SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868
1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868
1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868
1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868
1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868
1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868
1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 240 SOUTH Street. 1868
1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATACK SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $803,506 74
On Fire Risks..... 445,205 06
$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867..... 406,845 71
$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $740,605 77
On Fire Risks..... 148,317 72
$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc..... 107,498 82
$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... $424,092 74
Fire Losses..... 73,485 87
Return Premiums..... 59,141 02
Reinsurances..... 50,100 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc..... 50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes..... 43,559 89
Expenses..... 23,908 63
$710,837 31
$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$220,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s. $208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881... 139,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)..... 50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan..... 214,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)..... 128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan..... 51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)..... 20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan..... 21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan..... 5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock 15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock..... 11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock..... 3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock..... 15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..... 207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,083,604 26.
Real Estate..... 56,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made..... 322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value..... 1,813 00
Cash in Bank..... $116,150 08
Cash in Drawer..... 413 65
116,563 73
$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.
☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*
☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*
DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes,
James G. Hand, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John B. Penrose, | John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernardon,
James Traquair, | William G. Boulton,
Edwa d Darlington, | Jacob Riegel,
Thomas Robins, | Spencer McIlvaine,
B. Jones Brooke, | John B. Semple, Pitts.,
James B. McFarland, | A. B. Berger, do
Edward Lafourcade, | D. T. Morgan, do.
Joshua P. Eyre, | C. HAND, President.
THOMAS C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.
CAPITAL..... $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS..... 1,018,892 80
PREMIUMS..... 1,184,848 29
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693 22 INCOME FOR 1867 $856,000 00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fister,
Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, | Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, | William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, | Edward B. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, | John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2 6m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods, ten cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered wharf. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. O

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamships appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (Via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMSHIPS
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....
to London..... 105 | to London.....
to Paris..... 110 | to Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F..... 40 | St. John's, N. F.....
by Branch Steamer.... | by Branch Steamer.
Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, New York
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct routes for Lynchburg, Tennessee, and the West, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense in transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat ALDEN GORDON leaves ARCH Street Wharf, Kensington, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Bloom Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves Arch Street Wharf, Leaves South Trenton
Saturday, Nov. 21, 6 P.M. Saturday, Nov. 21, 8 A.M.
Monday, " 23, 7 A.M. Monday, " 23, 11 A.M.
Tuesday, " 24, 7½ A.M. Tuesday, " 24, 11½ A.M.
Wednesday, " 25, 8 A.M. Wednesday, " 25, 12½ P.M.
Thursday, " 26, 8 A.M. Thursday, " 26, 12 M.
Friday, " 27, 9 A.M. Friday, " 27, 1 P.M.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 1

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND ANCHORAGE.
FARE 10 CTS.
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 1y

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE LINE.
Transportation Company Despatch.
A. G. Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 18, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, November 30, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, at Lincoln Depot, a quantity of Quartermaster's stores no longer required by the Department, consisting in part of—
29 Horses, |

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA. By J. R. Sypher. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This volume is designed for use as a text. book in schools and academies, and the author has endeavored to give a concise as well as comprehensive history of the State of Pennsylvania from the earliest settlement to the present time. Of course, in such a work many interesting details must be omitted altogether or else be passed over with slight notice, and the difficulty the author has to contend with is to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential. Mr. Sypher has executed his task with good judgment and ability, and he has presented an outline of the history of this Commonwealth which appears to be well adapted for the purpose intended. State history is a branch of study too much neglected in our public as well as private schools, whereas it should be considered a matter of the first importance and such a work as the one under consideration could with propriety be used as an introduction to the general history of the United States. Mr. Sypher brings his record down to the end of the Rebellion, and in an appendix he gives a number of tables showing the date of the formation of each county, with the population in 1860; the date of the laying out of the county towns; the names of the Governors of the Colonies on the Delaware, of the Province and the State, with the dates of their accession and exit. The principal officers of the United States from Pennsylvania since the adoption of the Constitution; the Universities and Colleges of Pennsylvania; the number of troops furnished by Pennsylvania during the Rebellion; the railroads of Pennsylvania, with their cost and length; the canals, with their cost and length, and a chronological table of important events in the history of Pennsylvania, from the discovery of the Delaware in 1609 until 1868. This work ought to be adopted in all the schools of Pennsylvania.

DR. HOWELL'S FAMILY. By Mrs. H. B Goodwin. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mrs. Goodwin has written a very pleasant story, showing the different moral and intellectual development of the characters of members of the same family under the influence of parents who differ widely in their way of thinking on moral and religious subjects. A decided religious tone runs through the book, and the moral of the story is sufficiently pointed, without being unduly obtruded. "Dr. Howell's Family" pleases us better than most novels of its class; the author has shown much skill in the development of an interesting plot, and the character of "Diantha" in particular is charmingly described.

—"Hillsboro Farm," by Sophia Dickinson Cobb, published by the same house, is a story of plain country life, plain country people, and the quiet, unexciting incidents of an out-of-the-way corner, which is a little world in itself to the men and women who reside there. The author does not claim to have any special moral or mission, nor has she aimed to teach anything or to prove anything. She has merely tried to describe some of the quiet and little-noticed phases of life and nature which have come under her own observation. The story is a little crude in some respects, but it is cleverly written, and it promises well for Miss Cobb's performances in the future, when experience shall have ripened her powers.

—Messrs. Lee & Shepard also publish "Lion Ben," one of the "Elm Island" series of stories by Rev. Elijah Kellogg. This is a story for boys, and it is full of the kind of adventures that boys like to read about. It is nicely illustrated and handsomely bound. J. B. Lippincott & Co. are the Philadelphia agents for all of these works.

—From J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 21 South Seventh street, we have received "Mary Morne and her Friend," by Mrs. Mary E. C. Boyd. This is not the least attractive of the many religious stories for children published by this house, and it will please the juveniles who have been interested in "The Little Slate Pitcher" of the same author. The large and legible type and the absence of long words make it a suitable book to be placed in the hands of the youngest children.

—From the American Sunday School Union we have received "Dora's Stewardship," a religious story for the young.

—Part XIV of the American edition of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" has been issued by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton. Many improvements have been made in the American edition of this standard work, which will render it more valuable to biblical students. It will be completed in about thirty monthly numbers, and will be sold only to subscribers.

—"Sloan's Architectural Review" for November has, as usual, an attractive table of contents. The artistic and practical both receive due consideration in this journal, and it appears to be rapidly winning its way to the favor of architects and builders. The contents are as follows:—"The Cathedral of Milan," descriptions of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, two adjoining city dwellings, two Gothic colleges, an heroic monument, designed by Bailley, and executed by Struthers & Sons, "picture galleries," "practical carpentering and joinery," "pictures," "table of plate glass," "a history of architecture," "the Hindoo," "landscape, decorative, and economic gardening," "plumbing water supply, and water pipes," "An American style," "heraldry: the composite tinctures and forms," "porcelain, glass, and pottery," "foundations," "fire escapes," "scenic effect." Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Good Words for the Young" is the title of a new magazine, edited by Norman Macleod, D. D., and published by Messrs. Strahan & Co., London. The November number commences the first volume, and the excellence of the articles and illustrations promises well for those that are to follow. This magazine is intended as a sort of supplement to the well-known "Good Words," edited by Dr. Macleod, and among the list of contributors are the names of some of the best living English writers. The table of contents is as follows:—"Madame How and Lady Why," by Charles Kingsley; "Child World," by one of the authors of "Poems written for a Child;" "On the Back of the North Wind," by George MacDonald; "Johnny's Opinion of Himself," by the author of "John Halifax;" "King George's Middy," by William Gilbert; "Tumbledown Towers," by Matthew Browne; "Cockie-Lockie's Journey to Seacod Land," by Norman Macleod, D. D.; "The Bear of Beachwood," by the author of "Hester Kirton;" "A Leaf out of Milley's Book," by the author of "Nobody's Dog;" "Finding When Not Expected," by the editor. The magazine is profusely illustrated. For sale by Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

Dramatic Items.

—A one-act comedy in verse has been produced at the Odeon. It is by M. Leon Bertrand, and is entitled *Le Comite de Lecture*. A young author obtains admission to the Theatre Francais at a time fixed for reading new plays. Owing to a combination of chances he is able to read a play of his own in place of a comedy which is expected but not forthcoming. He finds accordingly his work accepted, and becomes at the same time the means of exposing a sufficiently disreputable trick of Parisian playwrights. This trifle was well acted and favorably received. The production of the expected novelty, *Le Drame de la Rue de la Paix* cannot be much longer deferred.

—Mr. Hendricks, the German actor, appeared for the first time as "Hamlet" at the Stadt Theatre, New York, on Friday evening. One of the New York critics says that no better "Hamlet," with the exception of Edwin Booth's, has been seen on the New York stage for ten years or more. At first, in the interview with the "Ghost," Mr. Hendricks was somewhat stagy, but this was forgotten in the subsequent acts, and the scene with the "Queen" in particular was a masterpiece of acting.

—Leotard, disgusted with America, has returned to Europe, where he intends to remain for the future. The managers are said to have lost $2000 in two nights on his performances in New York. No wonder he is disgusted.

—On Saturday evening Mrs. Scott Siddons made her second appearance on the American stage as "Lady Teasle," in the *School for Scandal*, at the Boston Museum.

—Fraulein Januauschek has been very successful in Cleveland, Ohio. She concluded her engagement on Friday, appearing in *Deborah*.

Musical Items.

—In Dresden Holstein's opera, *Der Hrideschacht*, has been well received. Mozart's monument, in Vienna, injured some months ago, has again been despoiled by unscrupulous admirers. The medallion portrait of the composer, a candelabrum, and an inscription, all in bronze, have been carried off bodily. At Arezzo, the monument to the famous monk Guido, the reputed inventor of the modern system of musical notation, has been commenced. It is said that 350,000 francs have been voted by the municipality for that purpose.

—*La Serva Padrona* is now in rehearsal at the Theatre Ventadour, Paris, and it is to be followed by *Piccolino*, libretto by M. Sardou, music by La Comtesse de Grandval. *Otello*, *Moise*, and *Poliuto* are to be brought out as soon as Signor Tamberlik arrives. M. Poise's *Corricolo* is to be considerably altered in the third act before it comes out at the Opera Comique.

—Donizetti's *Regina di Golconda*, written forty years ago, expressly for the inauguration of the handsome Carlo Felice Theatre in Genoa, has just been reproduced there to open the season.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Annan, Sloan, Forty-first, and Thirty-seventa Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent person or persons, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Annan street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, in the Twenty-sixth ward; Forty-first street, from Market street to Chesnut street, in the Twenty-seventh ward, Sloan street, from Pratt street to Baring street; and Thirty-seventh street, from Market street to Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward, for the paving thereof, the conditions of said contract that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading and Curbing the Footways on Meadow, Cherry, and Leiper streets, in the Twenty-third ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Meadow street, from Paul street to Cherry street, and on Cherry street, from Meadow street to Houston street, and on Leiper street, from Orthodox street to Oxford street, in the Twenty-third ward, to grade and curb their sidewalks, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Department shall proceed and do the work and collect the cost thereof from the property owners respectively.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor shall take such measures as may be necessary to compel the President of the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company to comply with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved the thirty-first day of March, 1868.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Construct a Building in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That it shall and may be lawful for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to erect and construct on their property, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city, a building for the reception, storage, and handling of flour, grain, and produce, and having a front on the east side of Thirtieth street of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and extending of that width in length towards the river Schuylkill about five hundred and fifty-five feet, the frame of which shall be of timber, the sides to be covered with iron and slate, and the roof with slate. Provided, That the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty five dollars to pay for the publication of this ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

AN ORDINANCE
Making a certain transfer in the appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfer in the appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1868, viz.: from

Item 1. For salaries of Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Recording Clerk, Draughtsman, etc., the sum of Two hundred dollars ($200) to Item No 4, for cleansing office and incidentals.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To make an appropriation to pay Owen McCartney for injuries sustained in assisting to arrest a prisoner.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay Owen McCartney for injuries sustained in assisting Officer James Lawrence to arrest a prisoner on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1868.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby instructed to draw a warrant in favor of George J. Smith for two hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($276 25), for the construction of a sewer on Melon street, above Eleventh, the same to be taken from Item 18, in the appropriation to the Department of Highways.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand and seventy-six (A. D. 1876).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

RESOLUTION
To Transfer a Certain Item of Appropriation to the Superintendent of Trusts.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the sum of Two hundred and nine dollars and twenty-nine cents be and the same is hereby transferred from item Thirteen to Item Seven, of an appropriation made to the Superintendent of Trusts, February 7, 1868, for estate of Thomas D. Grover, deceased.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 24 1t

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.
9 15

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the MORNING ACCOMMODATION LINE, leaving Walnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. for New York, via South Amboy, will leave at 6:30 A. M., and the line leaving Pier No. 1 North river, New York, at 5:30 A. M. for Philadelphia, will leave at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all the usual stations.
The Train leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 3:30 P. M. for New York, and leaving New York at 7 A. M., for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after Saturday, Nov. 21, and run to and from West Philadelphia Depot.
W. H. GATZMER, Agent.
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1868. 11 21 6t

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
FREE GALLERY.
3 10

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
Offices, No. 49 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila.; No. 93 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 154 and 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a half century are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf1m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Boiling Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, as the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

EVENING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:40 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon train leaves Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:05 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:20 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:40 P. M., leaving Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:45, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:15 and 11:55 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:55 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Pottsville Accommodation Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal points only at 1 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:30, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3, 3½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 8, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:30 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:00 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR LONSHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:40 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 6:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:40, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:40, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD,
THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10 40 P. M.
" Williamsport..... 8 20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 2 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:50 A. M.
" Williamsport..... 5 35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9 00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 3:00 A. M.
" Williamsport..... 6 25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7 45 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:50 A. M.
" Williamsport..... 10 15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7:50 P. M.
" Williamsport..... 3:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 3:10 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
1 13

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:05 P. M. 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.
Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 16

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL 2 2

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 2 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $5.
At 6:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9:45 A. M., 2:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Line, via Jersey City; Fare, $5.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 2:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on third or Fifth streets, at intervals, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $5.
At 6:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9:45 A. M., 2:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Line, via Jersey City; Fare, $5.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
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At 8:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
At 8:30 A. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars; the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1868.

S. P. C. H. B.

are the initials of a forthcoming Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Human Beings.

Mr. Bergh has too long been monopolising benevolence in the way of protecting the fish of the sea and the fowl of the air, and whatsoever (not human) walketh and moveth upon the face of the earth.

He is daily being importuned by letters to twist a little of his sympathy away from his cattle and bestow it, so to speak, upon the stranger within his gates.

I have frequently had occasion to allude to the brutality of New York policemen, who are probably the most accomplished skull-smashers anywhere.

That system of skull-smashing it will be one of the objects of the S. P. C. H. B. to do away with.

Should Mr. Bergh become president of the new society, corporeal punishment of all kinds and degrees will be done away with, and the present nation of school boys will rise up and call him blessed.

At present Mr. Bergh is despised and hated by carmen. As Mr. Brougham would say:—

"There's not a red marauder in the land
But longs to have his hide to have it tanned."

I have noticed that juveniles of a sarcastic turn of mind are fond of exciting the ire of chimney-sweepers by calling after them the mysterious watchword, "Niggers eat hash!" I have witnessed the same effect produced upon a bevy of draymen by the single phrase, "I'll tell Mr. Bergh!"

The Rev. Dr. Ewen preached on Sunday morning, in Christ Church, Fifth avenue, a sermon on the

FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

The ground he took was that Protestants were alarmed, and that they feel they have lost their hold upon the intellect of the masses to-day. Catholicism, he further said, gained more converts among men than among women, and, therefore, made superior intellectual appeals.

POLICE INSPECTION

is to be administered during the week to the entire police force of this city and Brooklyn.

The principal feature in it is that no sergeant, roundsman, patrolman, or doorman is to be inspected in any uniform not the property of the wearer.

THE WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

I hope you do not grow tired of hearing about Susan the Sensible, who is as good and earnest a woman as ever lived, and one of those ideal friends of mine to whom I have never been introduced, and always like better at a distance.

The organization of which she is the head has grown to be a regularly acknowledged institution. Reporters that are bashful (and it is generally admitted that reporters are) attend its meetings with as much conscientiousness as though all the feminine voices present were deep-toned ones faltering.

Nothing new was done, and there was a good deal of good-natured wrangling; but the association is strengthening its hands by the mere habit of meeting.

THE COOPERS,

who have, for weeks past, been making trouble for themselves and their employers, struck yesterday in that peculiar branch of labor known as "liquor work."

Henceforth they do solemnly swear or affirm that they will not make whisky barrels at the present rate of pay. If their employers expect them to come up to time, they expect their employers to come down with the stamps.

To-morrow (Evacuation Day)

THE FIRST DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD,

is to be reviewed by Governor Reuben before Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Last summer the 22nd Regiment was sojourning at Long Branch. The ladies of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, therefore, who were at Long Branch during that time, are to present the members of the regiment with a testimonial of some sort.

I would remind the Philadelphia ladies, however, that the testimonial is not to be bestowed until December 10, about a fortnight from now, and that Mr. Brewster, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, will then visit this city for the purpose of presenting it. The regiment, on its part, is getting up a parade, a promenade concert, and a hop.

OLIVER DYER,

the goodest man in *Packard's Monthly*, was baptized a Swedenborgian yesterday.

Rev. Chauncey Giles baptized him, in the First Society's Church, on Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington avenue and Fourth avenue.

John Allen was not there.

Neither were any converted rat-catchers.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, not having enough to do in her own house, is going to start a magazine called

"MOTHERS AT HOME."

It is expected to be handsomely supported by mothers who are always anywhere else.

SHATCHER, THE NEWSPAPER ASTRONOMER,

says that there is snow in the air.

Taking him altogether, he is a very good prediction of what has just happened.

THE FULTON FERRY COMPANY

is respectfully requested to take a lesson from the Hoboken Ferry Company in the way of ferry management.

The Hobokeners, at their ferry at the foot of Barclay street, are never permitted to go on board a boat until all her passengers have landed.

Hence person pushes are precluded.

In the Fulton ferry affair the Coroner's jury of contemplative and intellectual fellow-citizens has come to the conclusion that an accident has occurred, that a boy has been killed, and that no one's to blame.

The Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company meanwhile is as "happy as a big sunflower," and has issued two ukases of profound wisdom, one of which is that the pilots are not to do their eating on the hurricane decks; and the other that a deck-hand must always stand at the forward part of the boat.

By these means it is hoped that collisions will be avoided in future.

TWO MORE PARKS

on Broadway, at Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, are in contemplation by the Common Council.

The Executive Committee intends to offer the

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR

to Judge C. P. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Another

TENEMENT-HOUSE TRAGEDY

was consummated early on Sunday morning.

In a remote portion of the city, Thirty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue, is an immense tenement-house, where hundreds of human beings, all poor and most of them debased, live together.

One of these was a laborer with a "Bill Sikes" disposition, who, at midnight on Saturday, so kicked and beat and gashed his wife, that the walls and ceiling were splashed with skull-splinters and pulp-like clots of brain. The stove was overturned, the table and chairs were broken, and every portion of the half naked body presented bruises and cuts.

Long experience of New York life teaches that, many as these cases appear, as reported in the newspapers, it is only the few that come to light. The many are those that remain hid, and go down into the blackness of unsuspected graves.

Intellectual

AMUSEMENTS

are looming up again.

Olympe Audouard gives her third reading to-night, her subject being Turkey, and its polygamy contrasted with that of the Mormons. A piquant subject, especially for a Frenchwoman.

Mrs. Scott Siddons appears next Monday in one of the treatres here, commencing with "Rosalind," and continuing through the week with "Lady Teazle" and "Juliet." A Mr. Charles Kemble Mason is part of the support, and the management evidently depends greatly upon the juxtaposition of the two names Siddons and Kemble.

Madame Gazzaniga, once Philadelphia's idol has dwindled into a teacher at the College of Music, on East Fourteenth street. Where Johannsen has drifted to I don't know; but I used to see her in all kinds of weather anywhere between Fourteenth street and Bond street.

At Kelly & Leon's a new burlesque is to be brought out, adapted from a London comedy by S. B. Flak and the voluminous Edmund Yates.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRAT."—To-day the new office of the Philadelphia *Democrat* (German), Nos. 612 and 614 Chesnut street, were opened. About one year ago Dr. Morwitz, the energetic proprietor of the paper, finding his present accommodations of entirely too limited a character, effected the purchase of what was once known as Jones' Hotel. From that time until now has been spent in making extensive alterations, to adapt the building for the business purposes of a large newspaper and printing establishment, and to properly represent the oldest German organ in this city, now over thirty years in existence. The five story building is 50½ feet wide and 215 feet deep. It extends from Quesnut to Sansom street, and the largest part of it is devoted to the printing business. The design being to represent it to the eye like a monument to the art of printing, the statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of the art, surmounts the whole. This statue, nearly ten feet high, is an exact copy of the celebrated one at Strasbourg, a beautiful model of which was furnished by Mr. Francis Jahn. Like the original, it bears upon its base the inscription, "And there was Light." Verily a new day was breaking from that great invention (1468), and the bright light of intellect and knowledge radiated from the birthplace of the printing art to all parts of the globe. To properly exhibit the luminous character of the noble art, none but bright colors were selected for the front of the building, which is painted in a light "Bismark." The same rule was applied to the signs, which have been painted on plate-glass. The ground colors of the principal signs are red, white and blue; whilst the colors of their borders make the lower most a representation of the new German colors, the middle one of the old German, and the uppermost of our national colors. The radiant reflection of the semicircular shield under the statue of Gutenberg is produced by a peculiar process of the painter. The wide stair case leads by eight steps from the street to the first floor, where the publication office of the *Democrat* is located. Each side of the staircase projects at the lower end into the form of a watch tower, on the battlements of which stand bronze statues of knights in full armor, an emblem of the press, which guards our liberty and the welfare of the nation, ready to repel all attacks with its strong weapon of light and instruction. On the front sidewalk there are two high iron lamps, whose enclosed tops contain in gas jets the word "Democrat," visible at a considerable distance from the eastern and western approaches to the building. In the vestibule on the first floor the ceiling is painted in blue in fresco, and a chandelier representing an angel holding the three elements of light, blended into the one golden unit of truth, as an allegorical emblem of its descent from above. From this vestibule we enter on our right the publication office of the *Democrat*, and our attention is attracted by the fresco painting on the ceiling. The middle piece represents the blue vault of the heavens, from which descends the spirit of Science, with the two accompanying Genii of Knowledge imparting Arts. Suspended on each we behold a chandelier representing an Angel of Light. Similar figures supporting gas jets are seen on the walls of the room. American history is illustrated on this ceiling by medallion portraits of Columbus and William Penn, of Washington and Franklin, and of Jefferson and Clay. A partition whose outer cover is a large looking-glass separates the main from the adjoining private offices of the editor, book-keeper, etc., etc. The glass serves in two things as reflector, for on the petition is a large electric clock, which regulates all the time pieces used in every department in the establishment. The main portion of the basement and cellars contain the rooms for storage and the folding and press and machine rooms. The printing-press employed for the printing of the daily and weekly *Democrat* is one of Bullock's large double-presses, printing now over 12,000 copies on both sides in an hour, and capable of printing over 16,000 on both sides per hour. On the third floor are the German and English job printing rooms. The composition-rooms and the stereotyping department are on the fourth floor. Here are also, contiguous to the compositors, four rooms for the various editorial departments. Their reception-rooms are on the first and second floors. Speaking tubes and electric wires connect all the upper rooms with the principal office below. All this work has been executed with great care and success, under the general superintendence of the architects, Messrs. Collins and Autenreith, and the builder, Mr. C. D. Frick. Besides, many worthy mechanics, artisans, and artists of our city employed by them deserve great commendation for the manner in which they performed their respective work.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—INTERESTING INFORMATION.—This document is presented to us this year in a light form, the introductory pages being embellished with the programme of the proceedings to take place at the Academy of Music to-night, upon the anniversary celebration of the Association.

Since the last report, seven hundred and two new members have been added to the Association; the present number is as follows:—Active members, 1101; associate members, 1281; honorary and sustaining, 355—total, 2740.

The report says:—Our reading-room is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and is daily visited by hundreds of young men, who eagerly avail themselves of its privileges. The tables are furnished with abundant supplies of valuable reading matter, embracing the leading periodicals, newspapers, etc; and visitors are at all times supplied with facilities for writing.

The rooms are constantly frequented by strangers seeking employment, advice, sympathy, temporary homes, or transportation to distant cities, and many have gone forth with gladdened hearts from their brief sojourn with us. A committee of the Board of Managers is present every night to welcome strangers and to promote social feeling among members.

Arrangements have been made with the Managers of the House of Industry by which meals and lodging are furnished to the destitute; we have thus supplied during the year two hundred and fifty-nine persons, who otherwise would have suffered from want and exposure. A list of good boarding-houses is accessible to visitors at all times.

The rooms are furnished at considerable expense, neatly kept in order, and provided with piano and cabinet organ for the use of the members, and thus rendered a comfortable, attractive, and inviting resort for young men to pass pleasantly an hour of leisure, when they might otherwise be tempted to seek the excitement of evil associations. To these rooms we most cordially extend a welcome invitation to our friends, and earnestly desire frequent visits from those who sympathize in our important work. We also urge them to influence their sons and friends to make our rooms their resort in periods of relaxation and leisure.

Open-air service on Sabbath afternoons has been regularly conducted by members of the Association on Broad street, opposite Bedford, also at the corner of Broad and Master streets, where some of the prominent clergymen of our city have preached to large audiences, and we believe our efforts in that direction have not been in vain. These services were continued as long as the weather permitted, and we hope to resume them next year under more favorable prospects and on a larger scale, and it is believed great good can thus be accomplished. College prayer meetings have also been held in the lower part of our city under the immediate charge of our energetic and efficient Devotional Committee, who have located them in districts where poverty and crime exist, and by earnest consecration to this work we doubt not it will be blessed of God to the salvation of souls.

Weekly classes for instruction in German, French, Penmanship, Elocution, and Vocal Music have been reorganized, and are conducted by experienced professors. The charge of admittance is merely nominal, and many young men avail themselves of the opportunity of improvement in these branches.

During the past year we have added by donation and purchase 239 books to our library. The avidity with which these books are sought impresses us with the necessity of a large increase of appropriate reading matter, so much needed for years past, and which we have hitherto been unable to furnish.

Scientific lectures, free to members, embracing the studies of Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Metallurgy, Anatomy, Manufactures, and Foreign Travel and Research, have again been resumed, and will be continued every Friday evening. We only regret, in regard to these lectures, that we are not in possession of a hall of sufficient capacity to accommodate the large numbers that would attend. We have already secured a number of first-class lecturers, who will render them very instructive and entertaining.

The building we have occupied the past three years has become the property of the Association. An energetic effort, started in the spring, has, with the Divine blessing, been successful, and to the liberality of the friends of the Association we are indebted for a home. This property was purchased, by the terms of a lease made in 1865, for $35,000. A loan on mortgage secured the principal portion of the purchase money. An effort is now in progress to obtain this entire amount, the pledges conditional upon the whole being raised. The aggregate subscription at the present date is over $20,000, and we are hopeful of its early accomplishment, when the hall so much needed by the Association can be provided for. This additional attraction will open a larger field for our work and vastly increase our usefulness.

The Treasurer's report for the year gives the following exhibit of the financial condition of the Association;—

DR.		CR.	
Collection	$195	Rec'pts from Classes	$20
Dues from Members	2012	Rents	3577
Subscriptions	8247	Loan Account	1000
Lecture Committee	358		$16,777
		CR.	
Balance	$118	Coal	161
Salaries	2740	Furnishing	591
Room Expenses	966	Repairs	303
Advertising	883	Insurance	60
Printing	689	Auditors' Expenses	220
Periodicals	410	Sundries	272
Teachers	460	Balance	6471
Rent	1589		
Gas	402		$16,177

THE SEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.

The Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony Elicited.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Coroner Daniels commenced an investigation in the case of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, who was so cruelly butchered on Sunday evening, at her residence, Tenth and Pine streets.

George S. Twitchell, Jr., was present at the investigation, attended by his father. The accused was constantly weeping.

The testimony was as follows:—

Sarah Campbell sworn—I identified the body of Mrs. Hill; I went from the house about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, leaving Mrs. Hill in the house; Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell went out carriage riding, intending to return in time to allow Mrs. Hill to go to church; I came in, I think, about half after nine o'clock; I rang the bell several times; Mr. Twitchell let me in, and said, "Is this you, Sarah?" I said, "Yes;" he said, "Where do you think mother can be?" Mrs Hill always let me in, and I thought it strange his letting me in; he went up some of the front steps and called "mother;" the kitchen doors were open, and a candle burning on the table; I went to the kitchen and put coal on the fire; closed the door of the outside kitchen; saw some thing in the yard; turned back and got the candle; saw Mrs. Hill lying in the yard; called Mr. Twitchell; he came and said, "Oh, my God! what is this? Will no one assist me to carry her in?" Mrs. Twitchell was then coming down; I then assisted to carry her in the kitchen; I don't know whether he called for water first or for the doctor; he applied water with a cloth to her head; I ran across the street for a doctor; did not get one; Mrs. Twitchell also ran out and pulled the bell next door; I went right back home, and ran out the back gate to the shoe store opposite; the gate was bolted; I stopped at the shoemaker's a little while and went back; Mrs. Twitchell asked me up stairs to get some clothes on her; she was in her night clothes; when I came to the door the first time I rang the bell several times; Mr. Twitchell had on then a pair of pants and a short coat; didn't know whether he had a vest on or not; never saw him dressed that way in day time; saw his undershirt; it was grey; cannot say whether he had a white overshirt on or not; could not say he had boots on (clothing shown); I could not say whether they were the ones he had on or not; the time between his letting me in and my calling him occupied the time that it would be necessary for me to go through the hall and the kitchen; never heard the family have angry words; Mr. Twitchell was applying water to the head of deceased when I came in from the shoemaker's; when we carried her in I had hold of her feet and he her head; never heard any conversation about property between the family; can't say this poker is the one I have seen in the house; I saw the poker when I went up stairs; it was generally used down stairs.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. M. E. Hill; there was situated wound in the right temple 2½ inches long and one inch wide, made by some blunt penetrating instrument; the bone beneath was comminuted, and the finger could readily be passed to its full length into the brain; there was a small wound half an inch below this, over the outer angle of the eye, three-quarters of an inch long; another wound one inch long in the upper part of the forehead; one on the right ear; another on the top of the head a little to the right of the median line, running crosswise; also a triangular wound behind the latter, on the upper and back part of the parietal bone; there were six wounds on the forehead, a contused wound on the upper part of the forehead, over the right eyebrow, about one inch and a quarter long; this might have been caused by the fall; the five other wounds were small, from a half inch to three-fourths long in various directions, extending down to the bone; there was another wound over the upper part of the left parietal bone; all of these wounds were made by a blunt instrument; there were thirteen wounds in all upon the head; the right hand was bruised about the knuckles; there were bruises all over the back of the left hand; the second finger had almost been severed by a blow at the first joint by some blunt instrument; the right eye was blackened, and the cheek bone on the right side was fractured; the right half of the frontal bone, the front portion of the right parietal and temporal, were comminuted; there was a fracture extending entirely across the head behind the ears, quite twelve inches long; another fracture passed through the left parietal bone; death was caused by violence; such an instrument as this poker (instrument shown) might have caused the various wounds.

Annie Campbell sworn—I live at No. 1227 Arch street; I formerly lived with Mrs. Hill; never knew of any difficulty between Mrs. Hill and the Twitchells; never saw any bad feeling between them.

John T. Montgomery sworn—I reside at No. 817 S. Tenth street, next door to Mrs. Hill's; on Sunday night I was sitting reading in the second story front room; that was about 9½ o'clock; I heard a loud knocking at my door; opened the window and inquired who was there; heard a voice, which I should suppose was that of Mrs. Twitchell, requesting me to come in, as there was a murder there, or somebody had been murdered; at once I went to the door of the next house, rang the bell, and was admitted; the hall was dark; in the hall I saw Mrs. Twitchell, who seemed to be half-dressed; she said, "Oh, Mr. Montgomery! my poor mother is murdered in the yard;" I followed her into the kitchen, where I saw the body of Mrs. Hill lying on the settee; Mrs. Twitchell inquired who was the nearest doctor; I named Dr. Merritt, and she begged me to go for him; I went, and found him; returned with him to the house; we went into the kitchen and saw the body, Mr. Twitchell, Dr. Zantzinger, some five or six other gentlemen, and the servant girl; I remained there in the room some little time, we went up to the dining room, and on the floor, very close to the sofa, was a pool of blood; about a foot in diameter; it seemed to be thick clotted blood; subsequently the policeman determined upon arresting Mr. Twitchell; I went with them to the Station at Fifteenth and Locust streets; we then returned to the house, and found several policemen; finding I was no longer required, I went to my own house; when I went into the house I first saw Mr. Twitchell, and I think the officer; Twitchell had a dark coat on, that was buttoned pretty high; could hardly notice whether he had a white shirt on or not; when I came back from the doctor's he had a coat on buttoned up; while sitting in my room I heard no unusual noises; as we were going to the Station Twitchell said, "Mr. Montgomery, you don't believe me guilty?" he was then dressed about the same as I have before described; I am short-sighted.

Alfred Zantzinger sworn—I am a physician; live No. 300 S. Tenth street; about 20 minutes of 10 o'clock on Sunday night my bell was pulled violently; opened the door, and found Policeman Lord who asked me to come to Tenth and Pine streets, where a woman had been murdered; I went, immediately passed into the house, and found a murdered woman lying on a settee in the kitchen; I went up to her, tore away the clothing about her breast and applied my ear to her breast; felt her pulse, and found it cold and pulseless; I said to Mr. Twitchell that she was dead, and he said no; that he saw her breathing; I examined the wounds put a finger into the wound on right temple as far as it could go, without meeting resistance; as I went into the house, I heard some one say that she had fallen from the window, and when I felt the wound, found that no fall could have produced such a wound; went into the yard and found several pieces of the skull and brain on the pavement; looked up to the window and saw blood below the window; went up stairs with policemen and found blood on the sill and oil cloth floor, and the pool at the sofa; I considered that no place for me, and I came to the detective office, and informed Detective Warnock; when I went in first, I saw Mr. Twitchell, the policeman, and others; Mr. Twitchell was at the head of the deceased; I should think he had no white shirt on; he had no collar on; his coat was buttoned up tight; I thought he was in an undressed condition; think the wounds could have been made by such an instrument as that. (Poker shown.)

THIRD EDITION

THE NORTH.

The Financial Crisis in New Brunswick Over The Fall Fisheries a Failure.

From New Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 24.—There is a better feeling in financial circles to-day, and hopes are entertained that the crisis is past. The St. Stephen's bank directors are sanguine that the business of the bank will shortly be resumed. Scovill's liabilities are greater than at first reported, reaching, it is said, half a million dollars.

Despatches from Halifax say the fall mackerel fisheries have been almost a total failure. It is feared there will be much distress again this winter.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Reading, 95¾; Canton Co., 50¼; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 88¾; New York Central, 124¾; Illinois Central, 141¾; Cumberland preferred, 46¼; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 88½; Hudson River, 128; 5-20s, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 108½; do., new, 111; 10-40s 106¾. Gold, 134¾. Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; sales of 1300 bales at 35. Flour dull; sales of 7500 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels spring at $1 50@1 50½. Corn firm and advanced 1c; sales of 24 000 bushels at $1 09@1 16½. Oats quiet; sales 24 000 bushels at 70½. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $27 50. Lard quiet at 16½@16¾c. Whisky dull.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Trivial Offense—Into an Open Door—A Dear Overcoat—A "Masher" in Trouble—"Wine In, Wits Out"—Caught With His Boots Off—Boys and Sheep.

—Yesterday a chap sailing under the name of Joseph Smith went into a barber shop at Sixth and Lombard streets, and assisted the "boss" to shave three men. The customers paid their shaving "tax" to Joseph who, thereupon incontinently skedaddled. The barber then had Joseph arrested for the larceny of the money, and Alderman Carpenter committed him to answer.

—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a lady named Ross, residing on Catharine street, above Sixth, went on a brieferrand to a neighboring grocery store, leaving the door of her dwelling ajar during her absence. A thief passed that way, perceived the open door, took advantage of it, entered, and had already packed up a bundle of clothing when the lady returned. She saw him emerge upon the street, carrying the things with him, but, somewhat frightened, did not give information of the robbery to the police until about half an hour afterwards. The officers then arrested one Thomas Jones, at Sixth and Shippen streets, on suspicion of having committed the theft, and Alderman Carpenter held him for a further hearing.

—Policeman Howard, of the Seventh district, yesterday arrested a colored youth of nineteen years, named Elias Watson, on Seventh street, below Lombard, for the larceny of a $40 overcoat from a dwelling in that vicinity. It appears that Elias went to the dwelling in question for the purpose of delivering a message, and while the servant girl carried it back to her mistress, he cribbed the coat and sloped. Alderman Patchel committed him to answer.

—On Sunday last a certain John Reynolds, twenty-two years of age, went into a confectionery store at Front and Dauphin streets, and amused himself by smashing the candy jars and the windows. He was arrested, and held in $600 bail by Alderman Reiss.

—Yesterday James Edwards, the driver of the Diligent Steam Engine, by imbibing rather too freely, got into the condition of "now came you so," and stationing himself on the side walk, pitched indiscriminately into every person who passed along. Four gentlemen appeared against him before Alderman Jones. He was committed to answer.

—Yesterday Policeman Palmer, of the Second district, arrested one Charles Hesser, in the third-story of the dwelling of Mr. Kelly, a milkman, on Fifth street, below Christian. Charles had formerly resided in the house. When found by the officer he was walking about in his stocking feet, having left his boots on the first floor. The silence of tread, however, with which he was conducting his operations, didn't induce Alderman Tittermary to refrain from committing him to answer the charge of attempted robbery.

—Charles Bowers and Joseph Kirk, two lads, each about twelve years of age, were arrested yesterday for the larceny of fifty sheep from Cockle's place, near the Avenue Drove Yard, West Philadelphia. They drove the sheep from a pen, and it is presumed sold them. Two of them have since been recovered. Alderman Manie committed the juveniles to answer.

—The statement has gone the rounds of the press that George Block, the notorious cracksman and burglar, had for the third time escaped. This is not so; for, instead of being a free man, he is in his old quarters in prison, encompassed by four strong walls.

AN IMPUDENT GATE-KEEPER.—This afternoon our reporter called at the Pennsylvania Hospital to obtain certain information relative to an item of considerable importance, and was not only rebuffed by the gate-keeper but grossly insulted. We conceive this notice necessary to remind those in authority at this institution to have a man at the gate who can be gentlemanly in his department not only to the public, but also the public's representatives, the reporters.

MOIST INSIDE AND OUT.—About 2 o'clock this morning a happy individual, bearing the name of James Kelly, while a little bit muddled by corn-juice, fell into the river at Lombard street wharf. Fortunately for his creditors, Officers Kelly and Conway, of the Harbor Police, happened to be near by, and, hurrying to the spot, succeeded in safely landing the queer fish.

A GREAT LECTURE.—The ever-popular lecturer, Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore, Md., will deliver an address in the Town Hall, Germantown, this evening. His subject will be "Romance of American Progress." The lecture is for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Monument Fund of the Twenty-second ward.

CORRECTION.—The name of the party killed by the falling of the scaffold yesterday morning, was incorrectly stated in the papers to be Mr. Robert Gimnis Fordieth and Market streets. The reporters were misinformed; it was Mr. Andrew Given, who resided at Forty-ninth and Market streets, that was killed.

A MEAN THEFT.—Yesterday some thieves effected an entrance into Dr. Boardman's Baptist Church, on the corner of Broad and Arch streets, and made off with some sixty dollars' worth of goods, flannels, cloths, linens, etc., intended to be manufactured into garments for the poor.

THE HORRIBLE MURDER.—No new facts have developed themselves in relation to the atrocious murder on Sunday night at Tenth and Pine streets. The inquest will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon, an account of which will be found in a later edition.

CHURCH FAIR.—To-night the great fair for the benefit of the Memorial Baptist Church, Broad and Master streets, will commence in the basement of that building. There will be a large variety of useful and holiday presents on exhibition and for sale.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—This morning James Thompson died at the Pennsylvania Hospital from the effects of a kick in the stomach, received a short time since at Germantown.

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.—The Republican members of Councils meet this afternoon in caucus for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various heads of departments.

THE ELECTIONS.

Additional Official Returns.

The following official returns of the recent elections are in addition to those published by us yesterday:—

MICHIGAN.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
President, Nov.	126,901	95,929	30,972R
Governor, Nov.	121,490	93,228	28,162R

LOUISIANA.

President, Nov.	84,420	79,506	45,086D

FOURTH EDITION

BALTIMORE.

Reopening the Southern Metal Mines The Murder of Pollard.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Southern Mines.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—There is now a considerable movement towards resuscitating the North Carolina copper and gold mining interests. Parties have recently gone down to the mines from New York, Baltimore, and elsewhere.

H. Rives Pollard,

editor of the *Southern Opinion*, at Richmond, who was shot this morning and instantly killed, is a brother of Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause."

From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Isaac W. May has received and accepted the Workingmen's nomination for Mayor of this city.

The Republicans of Charlestown have nominated E. L. Morton for Mayor.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Lewis Davis was this morning convicted of the murder of D. P. Skinner, at Independence, a few weeks since.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street:

	BETWEEN BOARDS.		
$1000 Pa 6s W Loan	99½	100 sh Read R	b10. 49⅝
$1000 City 6s, N 5s	102⅛	100 do	08. 49⅝
$1000 do. N 5s	102⅜	100 do	b10. 49⅝
$2000 do. N 5s	102⅜	100 do	05. 49⅝
$2000 Sch N 6s '82	71	100 do	020. 49⅝
3 sh C & Am	128¼	100 do	49 31
8 do	128⅜		
	SECOND BOARD.		
$1000 Pa 5s, '70	100	25 sh Mech Bk	la. 81⅝
8 sh N Cent	48	100 sh Leh N	5. 28⅝
100 sh Reading	c. 49 31	100 do	010. 28⅝
100 do	030. 49 56		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Redman Graham.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Redman Graham, charged with the murder of Elizabeth Graham, alias Livingston, which was begun yesterday, was resumed this morning. But seven jurors having been obtained from the regular panel, a special venire of fifty names was drawn, which was returned this morning.

The Clerk proceeded to put the names into his little box with those of the regular jurors and to call them, to which counsel for the prisoner objected as contrary to the act of Assembly, which required special jurors to be called in the order of the list as returned by the Sheriff. The Court overruled the objection, and allowed an exception.

The requisite number of gentlemen were selected from this new venire, and the jury was sworn. The Clerk read the indictment, and the Court then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Judge Cadwallader—The United States vs. Patrick Kevlin, John McVey, and Thomas McVey. A criminal prosecution upon the charge of carrying on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax required by law. On the part of the prosecution it was testified that the defendants' distillery in Richmond was visited by the revenue officers and found in full operation, and when an examination was made it was found that they had taken out no license. All the defendants were found in possession of the place. The defense made a general denial of these allegations, Kevlin setting forth that he had no connection with the distillery, but when found there by the officers he was only on a visit. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Joseph Krump vs. Nancy Rosenworth. This was an action brought to recover a contribution to the payment of the expenses of the drainage of a number of buildings on Frankford below Walnut, which by the contract, applied to the defendant's house. The defense alleged that the persons who had charge of the drainage completely passed her house, without doing anything, and therefore, she was not bound to pay any portion of the charge.

DISTRICT COURT NO. 2—Judge Hare.—John Conlen and wife vs. William Lacy and John Herdegs. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs Conlen, in being run over by defendants' ice wagon. After examining a number of witnesses the plaintiff suffered a nonsuit.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

4 shares Academy of Fine Arts	$15
80 shares New York and Middle Coal Field Co	$4 50
50 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co	$19 50
1 share Mercantile Library Co	$7 75
1 share Academy of Music with ticket	$50
4 shares Central Transportation Co	$53 50
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co	$10
1 share Point Breeze Park	$105
86 shares Union Bank of Tennessee	$14 87
3 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co	$7
50 shares Honeybrook Coal Co	$24 50
70 shares Mt. Pate Farm Oil Co	1-16c.
10 61 shares Superior Oil Co	1-10c.
1800 shares Independent Royalty Oil Co	5c.
FRONT (North) Nos 316 and 318—Warehouse	$4700
ARCH, No. 731—Valuable Residence	$25 750
FRONT and MIFFLIN, S. W. corner—Large Lot	$1935
ELEVENTH (North), No. 611—Modern Residence	$12,500
FRANKLIN, No. 646—Genteel Dwelling	$69 0
CULVERT, No. 830—Genteel Dwelling	$1000
ONE RENT $273 a year	$400
FIFTH (North), No. 933—Modern Dwelling	$4119
MAIDEN LANE, 20 Acres—Valuable Neck property, valuable for brick yard	$19,000
WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 226—Valuable Residence	$14,100
COATES, No. 537—Building and Lot	$15 0 0
HAINES, No. 264—Modern Dwelling	$2325
BROAD (North), No. 2626—Modern Dwelling	$3750
KATES, No. 1528—Genteel Dwelling	$69 0

INDIANA.

What the People Think of Blair and Pendleton.

There is but one point in regard to which the inharmonious Democrasy of Indiana is perfectly harmonious, and that is in speaking contemptuously and disrespectfully of their late candidate for the Vice-Presidency, poor Frank P. Blair. Ask one of our Democratic politicians concerning the causes that led to their terrible discomfiture at the recent elections, and he will be certain to utter, first of all, a terrible groan about General Blair. It has leaked out since the election, that the Democratic managers at Indianapolis tried very hard during the whole campaign to keep General Blair out of the State, and that they had finally to consent to his making a few speeches in Indiana only because he wrote them a very sharp letter, in which he told them he knew the Western people just as well as they did, and would speak in Indiana, no matter whether they liked it or not. Mr. Pendleton, on the other hand, at first haughtily refused to come to Indiana, and the Democratic managers had to eat a great deal of humble pie before he consented to deliver a few speeches in this State. They have since then rewarded "Young Greenbacks" by saying very freely that his speeches did the Democratic cause no good whatever. But let the dead bury the dead.—*Correspondence from Indianapolis.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, Fixtures and lease of a Hat and Cap Emporium on Eighth street. Gentleman retiring from business. Address "Farrel," at this office, with name and address. 11 21 6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 24 f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of the large building No. 421 WALNUT Street. The rooms are spacious, well lighted, with high ceilings, suitable for insurance, railroad, coal, or other companies. Apply to B. W. ADAMS, No. 123 S. THIRD Street. 11 17 tuths6t*

1006 MARKET STREET, 22 FEET FRONT, to rent on a lease to a suitable tenant; no bonus required. Apply to JOSEPH S. SIDDALL, Conveyancer, 11 24 3t* No. 426 LIBRARY Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Destructive Fire in New York—The European Markets.

FROM EUROPE.

The Designs of Bismark—The Funeral of a Rioter—Republicanism in Spain.

By Atlantic Cable.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Count Von Bismark, President of the Ministry, makes no secret of his design to leave the Federal party, with which he has been for a long time connected, and join the Liberal organization.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The funeral of the rioter shot at Drogheda, Ireland, during the election riot, was the occasion of a Fenian display in that city on Sunday. Great crowds lined the streets, and it was computed that there were fully 8000 men in the procession.

The Fenian demonstrations at Dublin and at Hyde Park in this city, which had been arranged for the occasion of this funeral, proved to be small and unimportant affairs.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The advocates of republican institutions appears to be gaining ground in Spain. The city of Barcelona favors the establishment of a Federal republic.

NAPLES, Nov. 23.—The eruption of Vesuvius is subsiding, and there are no longer any fears for the safety of the adjacent villages.

This Morning's Quotations.

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